



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

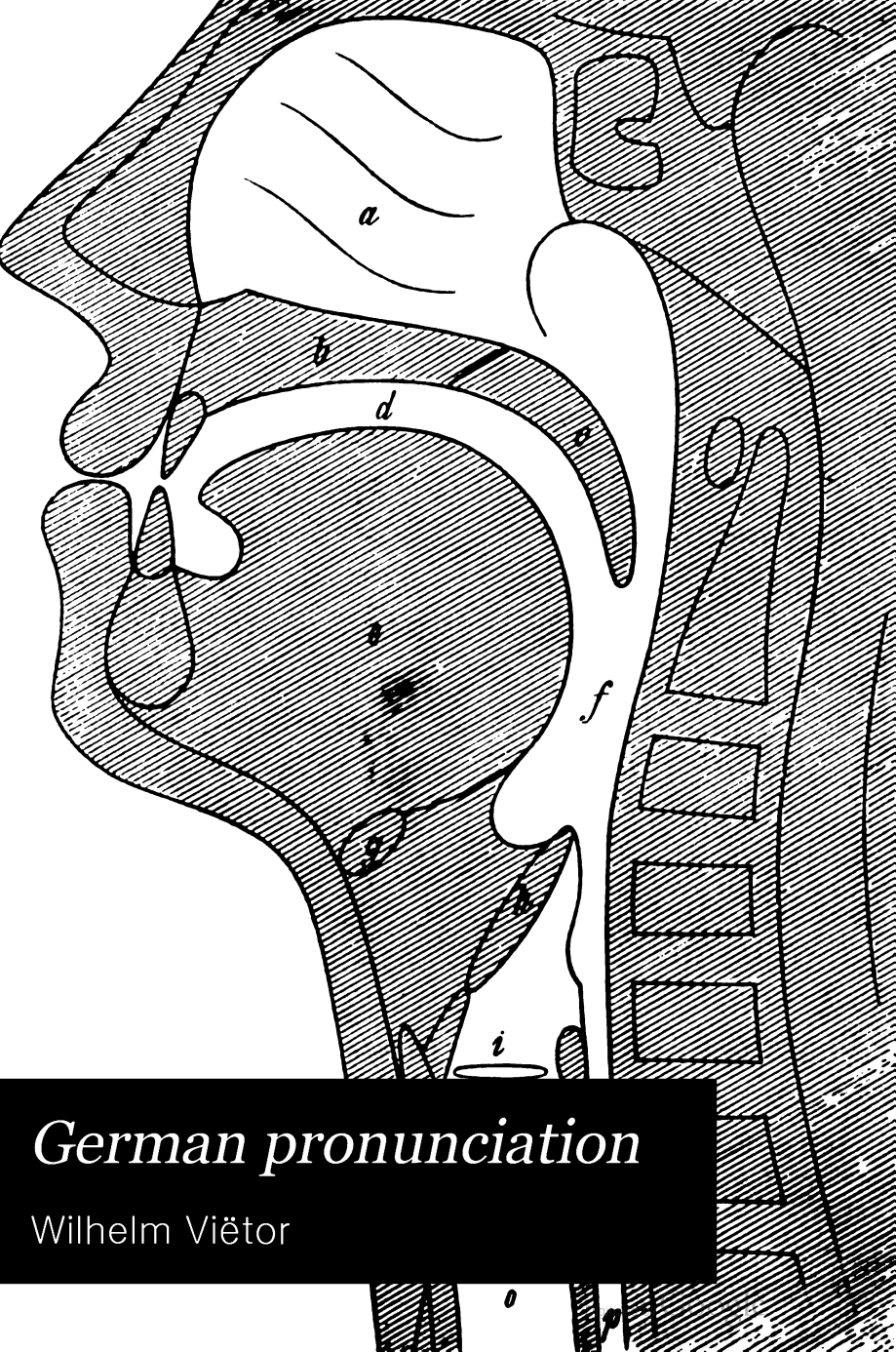
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

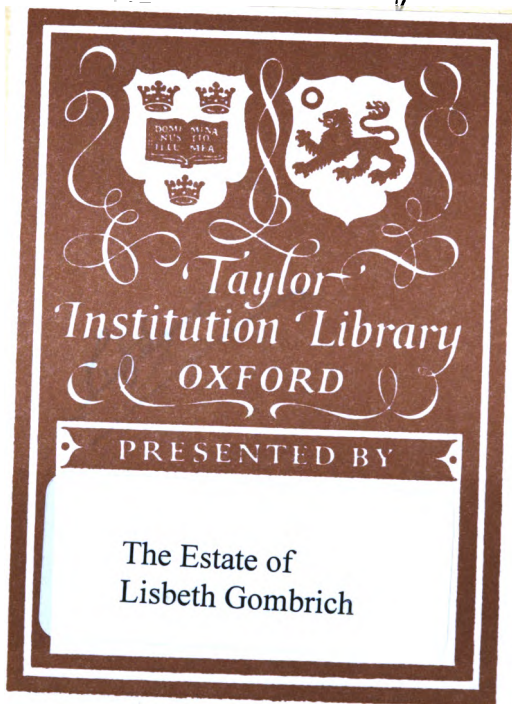
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



German pronunciation

Wilhelm Viëtor



REF G 731C

G.E. Fuhrken



302172541P

GERMAN PRONUNCIATION:

PRACTICE AND THEORY.

*THE BEST GERMAN — GERMAN SOUNDS, AND HOW THEY
ARE REPRESENTED IN SPELLING — THE LETTERS OF
THE ALPHABET, AND THEIR PHONETIC VALUES — GERMAN
ACCENT — SPECIMENS.*

BY

WILHELM VIETOR,

PH. D., M. A. (MARBURG),

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH PHILOLOGY, MARBURG UNIVERSITY; FORMERLY
LECTURER ON TEUTONIC LANGUAGES, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
LIVERPOOL.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

LEIPZIG.

O. R. REISLAND.

1890.

PRINTED BY G. OTTO, DARMSTADT.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THERE are two opinions frequently expressed with regard to German pronunciation, the one directly opposed to the other. People who know very little about it, generally think it easy enough to acquire a correct German pronunciation from the ordinary spelling and the indications contained in any German school grammar, or, at all events, with the aid of a native, if possible Hanoverian, teacher. Those who have looked into the matter more closely are, on the contrary, inclined to consider it a hopeless case to try to arrive at reliable results, where there seems to be nothing but uncertainty and contradiction amongst the Germans themselves. In the following pages I have endeavoured to show that neither of these views is correct, but that, with some care and good will, a standard German pronunciation may indeed be pointed out to, and acquired by, English learners of our language. Readers who wish for fuller information as to phonetic and dialectal peculiarities, and the history of Modern German sounds, I beg

to refer to my *Elemente der Phonetik und Orthographie des Deutschen, Englischen und Französischen* (Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger, 1884),¹ in which due regard has been paid to the works of the leading English phoneticians, Messrs. A. J. Ellis, A. M. Bell, H. Sweet, and W. R. Evans. The pronunciation of about 2,400 German words, indicated by means of the sound-notation used in the present little volume, will be found in a pamphlet which I am preparing for the press: *Die Aussprache der in dem "Wörterverzeichnis für die deutsche Rechtschreibung zum Gebrauch in den preussischen Schulen" enthaltenen Wörter* (same publishers).²

The German spelling adopted here is that given in the official Rules and Word-list for Prussian schools.

I have to thank Mr. W. R. Evans, of London, and Herr F. Franke, of Sorau, for the kind and valuable assistance they have rendered me in the revision of the proof-sheets.

W. VIETOR.

MARBURG A/L., October 1884.

¹ Second edition, improved, 1887. (Third edition in preparation.)

² Second edition, entirely re-written: *Die Aussprache des Schriftdeutschen*. Mit dem "Wörterverzeichnis für die deutsche Rechtschreibung zum Gebrauch in den preussischen Schulen" in phonetischer Umschrift sowie phonetischen Texten. Leipzig: O. R. Reisland, 1890.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

WHILST the general plan of this little book remains unaltered in the present edition, I have taken advantage of this opportunity to introduce a number of minor improvements and corrections, not a few of which are due to the valuable observations contributed by Miss Laura Soames, of Brighton, who has kindly read the proof-sheets.

The chapter on German Accent has been rewritten and considerably enlarged, on the lines followed in the corresponding chapter of the Dutch edition (*De Uitspraak van het Hoogduitsch. Vor Nederlanders bewerkt door W. Viëtor and T. G. G. Valette. Haarlem: De Erven F. Bohn, 1889*), where the subject is treated still more elaborately.

W. VIETOR.

MARBURG ^A, L., October 1890.

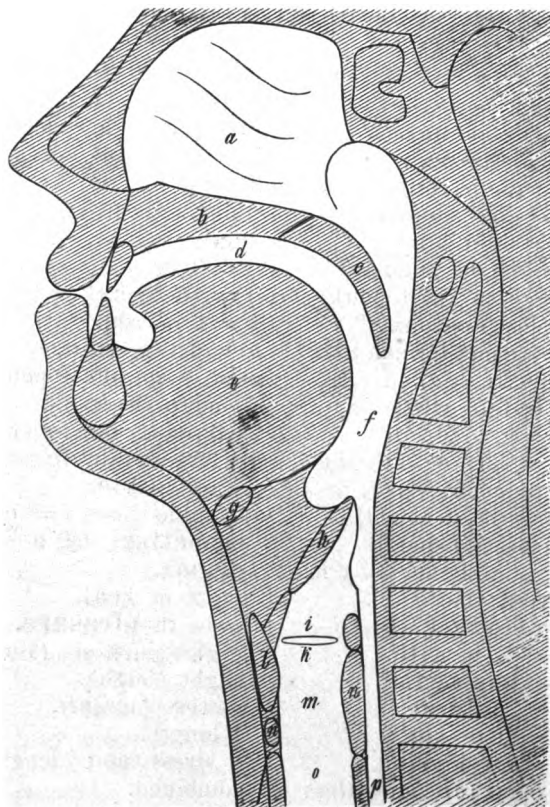
CONTENTS.

	Page
The Best German	1
German Sounds, and how they are Represented in	
Spelling	7
1. Vowels	7
Front Vowels	8
Back Vowels	20
Mixed Vowel	28
Diphthongs	31
Nasal Vowels	34
2. Consonants	35
Lip-Consonants	36
Point- and Teeth-Consonants	40
Front- and Back-Consonants	50
Throat-Consonant	56
The Aspirate (<i>h</i>)	58
The Letters of the Alphabet, and their Phonetic Values	
in German	59
German Accent, and Other Peculiarities of German	
Pronunciation	95
Mode of Articulation	95
Laws of Sound	96
Stress and Emphasis	98
Tone (Pitch)	109
Specimens	111

LIST OF SYMBOLS USED IN PHONETIC SOUND-NOTATION.

. Phonetic notations are given in *italics* and within marks of parenthesis.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) = a in father . | (<i>ö</i>) German value (open). |
| (<i>æ</i>) = a in hat . | (<i>ö'</i>) German value (close). |
| (b) = b in be . | (<i>œ</i>) = u in but . |
| (c) = ch in German ach . | (p) = p in pea . |
| (<i>ç</i>) = ch in German ich . | (r) distinctly trilled r in red . |
| (d) = d in do . | (s) = s in so . |
| (<i>ð</i>) = th in then . | (<i>ʃ</i>) = sh in shy . |
| (e) = e in let (open). | (t) = t in tea . |
| (<i>e'</i>) close (<i>e</i>)-sound. | (<i>þ</i>) = th in thin . |
| (<i>ə</i>) = e in German alle (nearly = <i>a</i>). | (u) = u in put (open). |
| (f) = f in fee . | (<i>u'</i>) close (<i>u</i>)-sound. |
| (g) = g in go . | (<i>ü</i>) German value (open). |
| (h) = h in he (but stronger). | (<i>ü'</i>) German value (close). |
| (i) = i in it (open). | (v) = v in vie . |
| (<i>i'</i>) close (<i>i</i>)-sound. | (a) simple voice (= er in better , or a in drama). |
| (j) distinctly buzzed y in yes , voiced (<i>ç</i>). | (z) = z in zeal . |
| (j) voiced (<i>c</i>). | (<i>ʒ</i>) = s in pleasure . |
| (k) = k in kite . | (') glottal stop (very slight cough). |
| (l) = l in lea . | (<i>ˈ</i>) stress (accent). |
| (m) = m in me . | (<i>ˌ</i>) length. |
| (n) = n in no . | (<i>ˆ</i>) stress and length combined. |
| (<i>ŋ</i>) = ng in sing . | (<i>˘</i>) French nasality. |
| (o) open (<i>o</i>)-sound (less open than o in not). | (<i>◌̥</i>) loss of voice. |
| (<i>o'</i>) close (<i>o</i>)-sound. | |
| (<i>ä</i>) = o in not (very open). | |



a Nose. *b* Hard Palate. *c* Soft Palate. *d* Mouth. *e* Tongue. *f* Pharynx.
g Hyoid Bone. *h* Epiglottis. *i* Glottis. *k* Vocal Chord. *l* Thyroid Car-
 tilage. *m* Larynx. *nn* Cricoid Cartilage. *o* Windpipe. *p* Gullet.

THE BEST GERMAN.

WHEN Luther began to write, there was no generally acknowledged, truly national German language. Low German was used in conversation and literature throughout the North German plain, and High German in the mountainous regions of the South. Every province, and as far as the spoken language was concerned, every town or village, presented its own variety of idiom and pronunciation. But High German had long been in the ascendant, and many Low Germans were able to read and understand, if not to speak and write it. Luther wished to be read and understood all over Germany. To arrive at a "common German speech," as he himself remarks, he had only to be guided by the practice of the "Saxon Chancery," and indeed of "all the princes and kings in Germany," viz., to employ a High German freed as much as possible from all local and dialectal influences.¹

¹ Bearing in mind that, according to Grimm's Law, *Sharp Mutes, Aspirates* (Spirants, etc.), and *Flat Mutes* in Low German (of which English will be even a better repre-

During the latter half of the sixteenth, and the first half of the seventeenth century, "Upper Saxon" (*Obersächsisch*), as his language used to be called, gradually absorbed the Low German literary dialects of the protestant northern half of the country; and by about the year 1700 Modern High German had not only firmly established itself as the common language of religion, of education, and of public business, but was also, in North German society, considered a more refined medium of intercourse than the Low German vernaculars. Yet even in our own times *Plattdeutsch* is far from being extinct as a colloquial language, and has

sentative than the present Low German of Germany) ought to appear as *Aspirates* (Spirants, etc.), *Flat Mutes*, and *Sharp Mutes* respectively in High German, it will be easy to see from the following examples that Modern High German, though indeed clearly High German, does not carry the High German sound-shifting so far as some of the old Upper German dialects did, but distinctly betrays its Midland origin by taking an intermediate phonetic position.

{English:—	{ <i>pipe</i>	{ <i>over</i>	{ <i>bid</i>
{Low German:—	{ <i>Pipe</i>	{ <i>awer</i>	{ <i>bidden</i>
High German:—	<i>Pfeife</i>	<i>über</i>	<i>bitten</i>
{English:—	{ <i>town, sweet</i>	<i>brother</i>	{ <i>daughter</i>
{Low German:—	{ <i>Tun, söt</i>	{ <i>Broder</i>	{ <i>Dochter</i>
High German:—	<i>Zaun</i> (<i>z = ts</i>), <i>süß</i>	<i>Bruder</i>	<i>Tochter</i>
{English:—	{ <i>cook</i>	{ <i>goose</i>	
{Low German:—	{ <i>kaken</i>	{ <i>Gos</i>	
High German:—	<i>kochen</i>	<i>Gans</i>	

been successfully used for literary purposes by Fritz Reuter and Klaus Groth.

In Middle and South Germany, the language of Luther was universally recognized as standard only after the year 1750; and a great number of spoken High German dialects are still flourishing by the side of the more or less closely allied language of literature.

It is only natural that, whenever Modern High German, the common language of the country, is employed orally, all the local peculiarities of dialectal utterance should be faithfully reflected in its pronunciation, in so far as they are not clearly interdicted by the spelling. As a matter of fact, it requires but little practice to distinguish, not only a North German from a South German, but a Hanoverian from a Westphalian, or a Bavarian from a Suabian, by hearing them read a single sentence from a book or newspaper.

Now, should the Germans themselves prefer this state of things to continue, every one, to use a popular phrase, talking *wie ihm der Schnabel gewachsen ist*, they are, of course, at liberty to do so. But this will not do for a foreigner who wants to acquire the language, and who certainly has a right to inquire where "the best German" is spoken.

English students of German, and English people in general, have put this question over and over again to the Germans they had nearest at hand, viz., the Hanoverians, and, naturally enough, they

have just as many times been told that the best German is spoken in Hanover. What could they do but believe it? Yet it is a fact worth knowing that in Germany this belief is held only by the Hanoverians themselves.

Why indeed should any German think any other of the provincial pronunciations superior to his own? The *best* German, no doubt, ought to be better than any of them. In other words, we must have a spoken language which, like the written language of Luther, shall be superior to all dialects. We want something analogous to his "Saxon Chancery."

This we find in the language used on the German Stage, in which, although the same tendency to provincialism has always existed as in private life, the process of softening down and assimilating the different local modes of pronunciation has naturally been far more rapid. An actor whose Saxon pronunciation might appear quite the proper thing to an exclusively native public (which, of course, he would not have) at Dresden, would shock his hearers by speaking his part with the same pronunciation in Berlin or Vienna. Besides, any audience would be struck with the ludicrousness of a performance, say of Goethe's *Iphigenie*, with an Iphigenia from Pomerania, an Orestes from Friesland, a Pylades from the Tyrol, and so on.—On the stage, then, we have the best German in practical use. There

are certainly even there moot points, which admit of, and even demand, philological interposition; but so far as it is settled, the language of the theatre must be taken as the standard of German pronunciation.

Now, if in the contest about the language of literature the South has gained the victory over the North, it is gratifying to see that with regard to pronunciation the converse has taken place, the Northern practice of distinguishing "voiceless" and "voiced," instead of the Southern "hard" and "soft" consonants, having been unanimously adopted on the stage. Thus, as *lingua toscana in bocca romana* is considered the model spoken Italian, the standard "common German speech" may be described as "High German word-forms pronounced with Low-German speech-sounds."

The High German word-forms being pretty well fixed in the written language, whereas the Low German speech-sounds have as yet found but very little opportunity of making themselves palpable to the Southern population, German pronunciation, as a matter of course, will on the whole be less removed from the standard in the North than in the South of the country.

So far Hanoverian German is no doubt better than that e. g. of Munich or Stuttgart. Yet it is by no means free either from Low German misinterpretations of the High German spelling in which the written language is set down, or from

other strongly marked provincialisms¹. A Hanoverian who should carefully avoid everything that is peculiarly Hanoverian in his speech, would be as good a model as any other.

Speaking generally, I would call him the best speaker who most effectually baffles all efforts to discover from what town or district he comes.

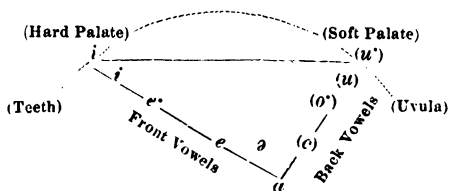
¹ The most noteworthy points are the following (for phonetic notations compare List of Symbols, page VII): — 1. Initial Low German (*sp-*), (*st-*), instead of (*šp-*), (*št-*), for *sp-*, *st-*, as in *spitz*, *stehen*. — 2. Inconsistent use of (*g*) for medial *-g-*, and of (*ç*) or (*c*) for final *-g*, as in *Siege*, *Sieg*; *Tage*, *Tag*. — 3. Shortening the radical vowel in monosyllables like *Bad*, *Lob*, etc. — 4. Mispronunciation of *a* as (*æ*) instead of (*ā*), as in *Vater*. — 5. Mispronunciation of *ei*, or *ai*, and *au*, as (*aæ*) and (*āä*), both almost sounding like (*ā*), instead of (*aĩ*), (*āü*), e. g. in *mein*, *Haus*. — 6. Use of (*j*) instead of (*r*) for *r*, as in *er*, *waren*, etc. — 7. Slurring over the vowel (*ə*) in the unaccented terminations *-em*, *-en*, at the same time allowing the (*ν*)-sound to assimilate with the preceding consonant, e. g. *lieben* (*li'bm*) instead of (*li'bən*), etc.

GERMAN SOUNDS, AND HOW THEY ARE REPRESENTED IN SPELLING.

1. VOWELS.

VOWELS, in German, as in English and other languages, are voice-sounds, produced by vibration of the vocal chords, and modified by some definite configuration of the supraglottal passages (mouth, throat, etc.), which serve as a resonance-chamber. Vowel-differentiation mainly depends, 1. on the position of the tongue, 2. on the shape of the lip-aperture.

In the following diagram, the dotted line represents the roof of the mouth, the top line of the triangle connecting the centre of the hard palate with the centre of the soft palate. The positions of the letters *i*, *u*, etc. mark the positions of the articulating part of the tongue when pronouncing the vowel-sounds indicated by those letters in our table of phonetic sound-notation and presently to be described. Small parentheses in the diagram denote lip-rounding.



FRONT VOWELS.

HIGH-FRONT-NARROW VOWEL,¹ (*i*). (See table of phonetic sound-notation, p. VII.) — If the tongue be raised as high and as close to the middle of the hard palate as is possible without causing friction, the vowel-sound produced will be the high-front-narrow vowel, or “close *i*” = (*i*).

Broadly speaking, English *i* in **machine**, or *e* in **he**, may be given as an instance of long close *i* = (*i*). In the London and South of England pronunciation it is generally, however, rather a diphthong, beginning with a somewhat more “open” *i*-sound, and only finishing with the close *i* in question, or even with the consonant (*j*), **he** thus being = (*hi̯*), (*hi̯j*), not (*hi*).

In French, all *i*'s, irrespectively of quantity, have this close sound.

In German, close *i* appears as a simple long vowel, and is spelled in the following ways:—

1. *i*; e. g. **mir** (*mi̯r*), me, to me.
2. *ie*; e. g. **sie** (*zi̯*), she.
3. *ih*; e. g. **ihn** (*i̯n*), him.
4. *ieh*; e. g. **Vieh** (*fi̯*), cattle.
5. *y*, in a few proper names; e. g. **Schwyz** (*švi̯ts*).²
6. *ee*, in a few words from the English; e. g. **Spleen** (*spli̯n*), or (*špli̯n*), spleen.

¹ Adopting the terminology of Mr. A. M. Bell, which I find it possible to use, although I can only partly accept his analysis of vowel-articulation.

² So also unaccented final *y* in English loan-words; e. g. **Sherry** (*šéri̯*), sherry.

If this sound occurs in "open" unaccented syllables,¹ it is more or less shortened, without, however, losing its close quality; e. g. **Militär** (*mī·lī·tēr*), military, army; **die gute** (*dī·gū·tə*), the good (fem. sing.). In very slow and distinct enunciation, secondary stress may preserve the full length of the vowel; e. g. (*mī·lī·tēr*), (*dī·gū·tə*). It could, indeed, hardly be called incorrect to retain (*ī*) everywhere, but it would certainly sound rather pedantic in conversation or informal reading. When final, (*ī*) retains its full length, e. g. **Alibi** (*ʼā·lī·bī*), alibi; **Pauli** (*pā·ū·lī*), of St. Paul (also a surname); as also when a simple word, whose principal accent falls upon that sound, is used as part of a compound, so that the principal accent becomes a secondary one; e. g. **Liebe** (*lī·bə*), love; **Vorliebe** (*fō·r·lī·bə*), predilection.

* * 1. Take care not to make German (*ī*) a diphthong, as **e**, **ee**, etc. in English; **nie** = (*nī*), not (*nīy*), as English **knee**.

2. Avoid lowering the sound before final **r**, which is not an indistinct vocal murmur, (*a*), as in English, but distinctly trilled (*r*); **mir** thus being differently pronounced from English **mere**, which may be (*mīa*), or even (*mēa*), and is pronounced (*mīr*) only by provincials.

3. Do not let (*ī*) be shortened by the in-

¹ Compare the following chapter, on Letters and their Values.

fluence of a following "sharp" or breath consonant, as is done in English, **fee** being (*fij*), and **feel** (*fijl*), but **feet** rather (*fijt*). In German, the (*i*) in **Gebiet** (*gəbî't*), territory, is quite as long as the (*i*) in **Vieh** (*fî*), or in **viel** (*fîl*), much.

4. Where (*i*) in German is shortened, on account of not bearing the accent, do not substitute open *i* = (*i*), or especially (*a*), for it, but simply reduce it in quantity; e. g. **direkt** (*dî-rékt*), not (*dirékt*), or (*darékt*), as **direct** is pronounced in English.

HIGH-FRONT-NARROW-ROUND VOWEL, (*ü*). — Pronounce the preceding vowel, (*i*), at the same time rounding the lips, rather more than is the habit in pronouncing English **oo**, almost as in whistling, and the result will be the high-front-narrow-round vowel, or close *ü* = (*ü*).

This sound does not occur in English speech.

In French, all **u**'s are pronounced "close." — Welsh **u** in **du**, black, or **y** in **tŷ**, house, is not the same sound, but a "mixed" instead of a "round" vowel, i. e. articulated in combining the front tongue-position for (*i*) and the back tongue-position for (*u*). Its acoustic effect also is only similar to, not identical with, that of (*ü*).

In German, it is, like (*i*), used as a long vowel only, and represented in spelling by:—

1. **ü**; e. g. **für** (*fûr*), for.



2. **üh**;¹ e. g. **kühn** (*kû'n*), bold.

3. **y**, in originally Greek words; e. g. **Asyl** (*'azû'l*), asylum, refuge.

4. **u**, sometimes followed by mute **e**, in words borrowed from the French; e. g. **Aperçu** (*'apersû*), sketch, summary; **Revue** (*re'vû*), review.

This sound hardly occurs in unaccented open syllables, unless in words from the Greek or French. It is then shortened, like (*i*); e. g. **Tyrann** (*tü-rân*), tyrann; **Bureau** (*bü'rô*), office.

As to the pronunciation of **y**, many speakers treat this letter as if it were **i**. As, however, persons acquainted with Greek generally give it the same sound which the Greek letter *υ* has in the German school-pronunciation of Greek, viz. (*î*), "good usage" certainly is in favour of the latter sound. Still, in words in common use, such as **Cylinder**, cylinder, but also meaning a tall hat, or a lamp chimney, the **y**, especially when unaccented, is almost universally pronounced (*i*), (*i*); e. g. (*tsi'lîndër*). Compare the modern spellings, **Gips**, gypsum; **Silbe**, syllable; **Kristall**, crystal. The above remarks equally apply to short open *ü* = (*ü*).

In the Middle and South of Germany, the lip-rounding is often neglected in pronouncing (*î*), and (*î*) is thus converted into (*î*). This pronunciation is provincial. In poetry indeed, **ü**, etc. is

¹ If the word-stem contains a **t**, the **h** is written after the **t**, e. g. **Thüre**, door. Similary with other vowels.

frequently made to rhyme with *i*, etc., but in correct pronunciation each retains its proper sound, and rhymes such as **grüßen** : **fließen**, i. e. (*grû·sən*) : (*flî·sən*), although quite allowable, are imperfect rhymes. The same may be said with regard to short open (*ü*) and short open (*i*).

* * 1. Do not confound (*ü*) with English (*jū*), or rather (*jūw*), as pronounced in **muse**, **new**, etc. — (*ü*) is a simple sound, in which the tongue-position of (*i*) and the lip-rounding of (*u*) take place simultaneously.

2. The (*ü*)-sound must not be lowered before **r** (*r*); e. g. in **für**.

3. It must not be shortened before breath consonants; e. g. in **süßs**.

HIGH-FRONT-WIDE VOWEL, (*i*). — By slightly lowering and retracting the front of the tongue from the (*i*)-position, we arrive at the position for the high-front-wide vowel, or open *i* = (*i*).

An open *i*-sound is used in English for "short *i*," as in **bit**.

The German (*i*), which is also and exclusively short, is perhaps, in careful pronunciation, a shade less open than the common English "short *i*," but practice varies, and the difference may be disregarded. In spelling, German (*i*) appears as:—

1. *i*; e. g. **mit** (*mît*), with.

2. *ie*, in a few words; e. g. **vierzehn** (*fîrtsē'n*), fourteen.

3. *y*, in some proper names and foreign words; e. g. **Hyrtl** (*hîrtəl*) (proper name).

* * 1. This sound is to be pronounced distinctly even in unaccented syllables; e. g. **Königin**, queen, must not be confused in pronunciation with **Königen**, (to) kings, the former being (*kô·ni·jin*), the latter (*kô·ni·jən*).

2. Final **r** (*r*) must have no influence on (*i*); **Hirt** (*hîrt*) has an (*i*)-sound just as distinct as the one in **mit** (*mît*). Avoid therefore any approach to (*hêt*), as English **hurt** (compare **dirt**) is pronounced.

HIGH-FRONT-WIDE-ROUND VOWEL, (*ü*). — If the lips are rounded in pronouncing (*i*), the sound is changed to the high-front-wide-round vowel, or open *ü* = (*ü*).

This also is not an English sound.

In German, (*ü*) is the short correspondent of (*ū*), as (*i*) is of (*i*). It is spelled:—

1. *ü*; e. g. **Hütte** (*hütə*), hut.
2. *y*, in words originally Greek; e. g. **Myrte** (*mürte*), myrtle.
3. *u*, in some loan-words from the French; e. g. **Budget** (*büdžé*), budget.

See the remarks on (*ū*), page 11.

* * The sound remains the same when followed by **r** (*r*).

MID-FRONT-NARROW VOWEL, (*e*). — On the articulating part of the tongue reaching about one third of the way from the position for (*i*) to the position for (*a*), the mouth-cavity will serve as a

resonance-chamber for the mid-front-narrow vowel, or close *e* = (*e'*).

This sound is not used in English, except, by some speakers, as the first element of the diphthong (*ē'ŷ*), for the "long **a**" in **pale**, etc., where others employ a more open *e*-sound, making the diphthong = (*ēŷ*).

In French, **é** *fermé*, often written **ê**, is the sound in question.

In German, long (*e'*), i. e. (*ē'*), is the sound given to "long **e**," spelled:—

1. **e**; e. g. **schwer** (*šné'r*), heavy, difficult.
2. **ee**; e. g. **Beet** (*bé't*), flower-bed.
3. **eh**; e. g. **Reh** (*rê'*), roe.

4. **é**, in words from the French, and sometimes in German proper names; e. g. **Carré** (*karê'*), square, squadron.

In unaccented open syllables, except those where (*ə*) is employed (see page 28), (*ē'*) is shortened, but not changed to open (*e*); e. g. **Sekretär** (*ze'kre'têr*), secretary. Final (*ē'*), occurring in names originally Greek, etc., as in **Athene** (*'atê'nê'*) is again excepted. Likewise (*ē'*) originally accented, when occurring in a portion of a compound not bearing the stress, still retains its length; e. g. **geben** (*gê'bən*), give; **ausgeben** (*ä'utsgê'bən*), spend.

In a large part of Germany, long **e**, **ee**, or **eh**, is not always pronounced as (*ē'*), but in certain words more or less open, = (*ē*). These distinctions are, as a rule, accounted for by etymology; usage, however, is greatly at variance in the different

localities, some districts retaining more of the older open sounds, others less. The modern tendency, which already prevails in some provinces, is certainly in favour of a uniform ($\bar{e}$), and this is the only pronunciation which can be recommended.

English students of German not trained in phonetics, generally fail to perceive the difference between ($\bar{e}$) and ($\bar{e}$), which, however, is quite distinct to continental ears, and must not be disregarded.

* * 1. Do not think you can substitute English "long a," i. e. ($\bar{e}\tilde{}$), or ($\bar{e}\tilde{}$), for German ($\bar{e}$). The finishing ($\tilde{}$)-sound must be carefully avoided. Compare, German **Reh** ($r\bar{e}$), with English **ray** ($r\bar{e}\tilde{}$), or ($r\bar{e}\tilde{}$).

2. The finishing ($\tilde{}$)-sound is omitted also in English before final **r** (a), but then the e -sound itself is never ($\bar{e}$), but opener, ($\bar{e}$), if not ($\bar{æ}$), the long of **a** in **cat**; **fare** thus being pronounced ($f\bar{e}a$), or ($f\hat{e}a$); **ere** ($\bar{e}a$), or ($\hat{e}a$), etc. Particular care must therefore be taken not to lower ($\bar{e}$) before **r** (r) in pronouncing German.

3. Allow the ($\bar{e}$) to retain its full length before breath consonants. There is no such difference in quantity between the vowel in **fehl**, amiss, ($f\bar{e}\tilde{l}$), and that in **gehst**, goest, ($g\bar{e}\tilde{st}$), as there is between the ($\bar{e}\tilde{}$) in **fail** ($f\bar{e}\tilde{ll}$), and the ($\bar{e}\tilde{}$) in **graced** ($gr\bar{e}\tilde{st}$).

MID - FRONT - NARROW - ROUND - VOWEL, ($\ddot{o}$). — Round the preceding vowel, (e), to get the mid-front-narrow-round vowel, or close $\ddot{o} = (\ddot{o})$.

This again is not an English vowel. The nearest approximation to it in English is the vowel-sound in **her, bird, surd**, etc., as pronounced by many speakers. But this is at best a "mixed" instead of a "round" vowel, in whose articulation, moreover, neither the front nor the back of the tongue is sufficiently raised, nor is the intermediate part sufficiently lowered, to produce the acoustic effect nearest to ($\ddot{o}$) that can be obtained by "mixed" formation.

($\ddot{o}$) is the French *eu fermé*, as in *lieue* (long), **Europe** (short).

In German, long **ö** is pronounced ($\ddot{o}$). Is is written:—

1. **ö**, in a few originally foreign words followed by mute **e**; e. g. **schön** ($\check{s}\ddot{o}'n$), beautiful; **Diarrhöe** ($d\ddot{i}'\ddot{a}r\ddot{o}$), diarrhoea.

2. **öh**; e. g. **Höhle** ($h\ddot{o}'l\ddot{e}$), cave.

3. **eu**, sometimes followed by mute **e**, in words from the French: e. g. **adieu** ($'a\ddot{d}\ddot{i}\ddot{u}$), ($'a\ddot{d}j\ddot{u}$), adieu, good bye; **Queue** ($k\ddot{u}$), cue.

4. **oen**, also in French words (French spelling **œu**): e. g. **Coeur** ($k\ddot{o}'r$), hearts (in cards).

It occurs in unaccented syllables in loan-words only. It is shortened in the same way as ($\bar{r}$), ($\bar{u}$), etc.; e. g. **Böotien** ($b\ddot{o}'\ddot{o}'ts\ddot{i}\ddot{e}n$), Bœotia.

In the provincial pronunciations of Middle and South Germany, ($\ddot{o}$) is replaced by ($\bar{e}$), its un-

rounded correspondent, as ($\bar{u}$) is by ($\bar{u}$). In correct usage, these sounds are always distinguished, even when they are made to rhyme in poetry; as **Höhle** : **Seele**, soul; i. e. ($h\ddot{o}l\grave{e}$) : ($z\acute{e}l\grave{e}$). The same remarks hold good with regard to short open ($\ddot{o}$) and the corresponding unrounded sound, (e).

* * 1. Keep the ($\ddot{o}$) distinct from ($\bar{u}$), and do not confuse it with English ($\acute{e}$), as in **her**, **bird**, **surd**, etc.

2. See that the ($\ddot{o}$) is not influenced by final **r** (r), following it. The vowel in **hört** ($h\ddot{o}rt$), hears, etc., must be identical with the one in **Höhle** ($h\ddot{o}l\grave{e}$). This also applies to **eur** (**oeur**) in words originally French, where open ($\ddot{o}$) is the French sound; e. g. **Redakteur** ($re'dakt\ddot{o}r$), editor.

MID-FRONT-WIDE VOWEL, (e). — If the tongue is further lowered and drawn back in the direction of the line connecting the positions for ($\bar{u}$) and (a), so that the position of the highest part of the tongue is at the centre, or not further backwards than the end, of the central third of this line, the sound produced will be a mid-front-wide vowel, or a more or less "open e " = (e).

Open e -sounds are used in English both for **a** in **care**, or **e** in **ere** (long), and for **e** in **bet** (short).

The same sounds are employed in German.

Long "open e " = ($\bar{e}$), is the sound given to:—

1. **ä**; e. g. **säen** ($z\acute{e}n$), sow.

2. **äh**; e. g. **mähen** ($m\acute{e}n$), mow.

3. **ai**, in words originally French; e. g. **Palais** (*palé*), castle.

4. **e**, before **r** (*r*), also in French words; e. g. **Dessert** (*desér*), dessert.

In unaccented open syllables, where (*ē*) hardly occurs in genuine German words, the sound is reduced in quantity, as other long vowels are; e. g. **plaidiren** (*pledîrən*), to plead.

Especially in the Middle and South of Germany, (*ē*) may be heard for (*ē*). This is dialectal.

* * Give all German (*ē*)s, whether followed by **r** (*r*) or not, the vowel-sound of **a** in **care**, never that of **a** in **pale**.

Short open *e* = (*e*), is used for:—

1. **e**; e. g. **fest** (*fést*), fast, firm.

2. **ä**; e. g. **Hände** (*hénda*), hands (plur.).

There is no difference between “short **e**” and “short **ä**” in correct German pronunciation, although an artificial distinction is sometimes attempted by schoolmasters and others who are misled by the spelling and the analogy of “long **e**” and “long **ä**.” In fact, the **ä** (for the short vowel) is only a comparatively modern spelling, based on etymological grounds, but by no means consistently carried out. In Middle High German, **hende** was written for **Hände**, and the old spelling is retained in the modern **behende**, “nimble,” which is formed from the same stem. — **Geld : fällt**, and the like, form perfect rhymes — (*gél*t) : (*fél*t), etc.

* * 1. Pronounce “short **e**” and “short **ä**” both as “short **e**” in English = (*e*), and do not think **ä**

ought to be made like "short a" in **fat**, etc. — **Gäste** (*géstə*), guests, has the same vowel as **guests**, etc.

2. Do not let (*e*) in any way be influenced by final **r** (*r*) following it. **Herr**, the German for Mr., sir, may be pronounced (*hê*), as English **her**, in an English context, but this is by no means the German pronunciation of **Herr**; it is (*hér*), with distinct short (*e*) and distinctly trilled (*r*). So **Herz**, heart = (*hérts*), **Erbe**, heir = (*érbə*), etc. The substitution of (*ê*), as in **her**, **bird**, etc., for (*er*), and (*ir*), being one of the mistakes to which English speakers of German are most liable and to which they adhere most pertinaciously, particular care ought to be taken to avoid it.

MID-FRONT-WIDE-ROUND VOWEL, (*ö*). This is the rounded form of (*e*).

In English, it does not occur, the "mixed" (*œ*) used for the vowel in **her** being only similar to it, and, indeed, more similar to this open (*ö*)-sound than to the close (*ö*). See remarks on (*ö*), page 16.

In German, (*ö*) is only used as a short vowel, and is always spelled:

ö; e. g. **Gespött** (*gəšpöt*), mockery.

As to dialectal South German pronunciation and use in rhyme, compare (*ö*), page 17.

* * 1. Do not substitute (*œ*) as in **her**, etc. for German (*ö*), which above all must be pronounced short.

2. If followed by final **r** (*r*), (*ö*) must remain the same in quality and quantity, the (*r*) being distinctly trilled.

BACK VOWELS.

LOW-BACK-(WIDE) VOWEL, (*a*). — A vowel-sound produced with the tongue in a position twice as far from the centre of the hard palate as from that of the soft, will be the low-back-(wide) vowel, (*a*), which, in acoustic effect, is equally remote from (*i*) and (*u*), or from (*e*) and (*o*), etc.

This is the sound used for the **a** in **father** by South of England speakers, the Northern pronunciation verging towards the **a** in **all**.

French **a** in **rare** is almost a front vowel; **a** in **pas** shows a slight inclination towards English **a** in **all**, though certainly not sufficient to identify it with the latter sound, as is done by many English speakers of French.

The **a** in **all** used to be called the "German **a**" by older English grammarians, in opposition to the **a** in **father**, named the "Italian **a**." In point of fact, there is no such sound as this so-called German **a** in received German pronunciation, all German **a**'s, whether long or short, being pronounced as Italian **a**'s, i. e. as "pure" (*a*), when long, and (*a*), when short.

The long sound, in German spelling, has the following symbols:—

1. **a**; e. g. **da** (*dā*), there.
2. **aa**; e. g. **Aal** (*'āl*), eel.
3. **ah**; e. g. **nah** (*nā*), near.
4. **aw**, in the originally English word, **Shawl** (*šāl*), shawl.

5. **i**, as the second element of the originally French diphthong *oi*, in French pronounced (*ūā*), but in German, (*oā*); e. g. **Boudoir** (*bu'do'ār*), boudoir.

In the South of Germany generally the sound is slightly lower, not quite so clear, but still does not approach the **a** in **all** so much as does the North English **a** in **father**. Not a few German dialects, as those of Thuringia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Austria, indeed, employ a broader "long **a**," a sound similar to, or identical with, English **a** in **all**. But any such pronunciation, except where comical effects are intended, would be quite inadmissible on the stage. Hanoverian pronunciation sins in the opposite direction by giving the "long **a**" a mincing sound, like the one often heard for **a** in **path**, — **Vater**, father, almost being (*fâter*), etc.

Long (*ā*) in unaccented open syllables is shortened; e. g. **Kanone** (*kanō'nə*), canon; but not when (*ā*) is final; e. g. **Anna** (*'ānā*). Ann, with fully long (*ā*); nor is (*ā*) in unaccented parts of a compound thus reduced in quantity, if the (*ā*) has the accent when the word is used by itself; e. g. **Art** (*'ārt*), kind, species; **Abart** (*'āp'art*), variety.

* * 1. Let (*ā*) everywhere have the clear sound of **a** in **far**, and avoid any approach either to **a** in **all** or to **a** in **care**.

2. If (*ā*) is followed by a vowel, either in the same word or in the beginning of the following word, take care not to insert an (*r*)-sound, as you may feel tempted to do from your English practice of saying e. g. (*fā*) for **far**, when not followed by a vowel, but (*fār*), when followed by one; as, **is it far?** (*iz it fā*), but: **how far is it?** (*háũ fār iz it?*). Of course, if (*ā*) in German is followed by **r**, this must not only be pronounced, but distinctly trilled.

3. Do not convert unaccented (*ā*) into the indistinct vowel-sound (*a*) used for unaccented back vowels in English, as in (*pāpā*), for **papa**. In German the sound, although unaccented, retains its quality, e. g. **Papa** (*papā*), and when final, also its quantity; **Anna**, as stated above, being (*ánā*), not (*ána*), and still less (*ána*).

Short (*a*), the same sound as (*ā*), only shortened, is spelled:—

1. **a**; e. g. **ab** (*áp*), off.

2. **i**, as the second element of the diphthong **oi** in some French loan-words; e. g. **Octroi** (*oktroí*), **excoise**.

As to dialectal varieties of (*a*), compare remarks on (*ā*).

* * 1. Do not confuse this sound with the “short **a**” in **at**, **man**, which is not a pure *a*-

sound, but intermediate between (*a*) and (*e*). Simply shorten the vowel in **far**, **father**.

2. Avoid lengthening (*a*) before **r** (*r*); **hart**, hard = (*hárt*), with short (*a*) and trilled (*r*), not (*háat*), (*hât*), like English **hart**, or **heart**.

3. Keep the (*a*) distinct, also, when not accented. German (*a*) is never slurred over like unaccented **a** in **Arab**, **rural**, pronounced (*árab*), (*rûral*), but retains its distinct sound; e. g. **niemand** (*nîmant*), nobody, not (*nîmant*); **Islam** (*islam*), Islam, etc.

MID-BACK-WIDE-ROUND VOWEL, (*o*). — Raise the back of the tongue in the direction of the middle of the soft palate, so that at least one third or even one half of the distance between the tongue-height for (*a*) and that for (*u*) is reached, at the same time rounding the lips rather more than in pronouncing **o** in **note**. The sound produced will be the mid-back-wide-round vowel, or open *o* = (*o*).

Many English speakers employ this sound as the first element of the diphthong (*ou*), pronounced for **o** in **note**, others making the *o*-element either closer or more open. Provincial **oo** in **door** may occasionally be the same sound (long), but it is closer in the North of England, and very much opener in the received Southern pronunciation, as is English "short **o**" in **not**.

French "open o," in **noce** (short), **nord** (long), is usually considered the same sound as the German (o), but seems rather "forwarder."

German (o) is only used short, and always spelled:—

o; e. g. **ob** ('óp), if, whether.

In some German dialects it becomes almost "close o"=(o'), whilst others make it nearly as open as the English o in **not**.

* * 1. Remember that English o in **not** is a much opener sound than German o, and therefore must not be used instead. It reminds a German ear of (a).

2. Let (or), wherever it occurs, remain distinct short (o) followed by trilled (r); **fort**, forth (fórt), not (fâát), (fât), as English **fort**.

3. In unaccented syllables the sound must not be made indistinct (a), as o in **Jacob**, **abbot** is in English, but retains its quality; e. g. **Jakob**, Jacob, James (jákop), not (jákap), etc. This applies also to unaccented (or), as in **Doktor** (dóktor), doctor.

MID-BACK-NARROW-ROUND VOWEL, (o'). — If the articulating back of the tongue be raised still more towards the middle of the soft palate, so as to reach the end of the central third of the way from the (a)-position to the (u')-position, whilst the lips are rounded, we get the mid-back-narrow-round vowel, or "close o"=(o').

A similar sound is sometimes used as the first element of the diphthongal sound given to **o** in **no** in English, but as a rule the English sound is more open. The same may be said of a provincial or antiquated close pronunciation of the **oo** in **door**. See remarks on (o).

The French "close o" in **dos** is the sound meant.

Also "close **o**" in German is as a rule more distinctly rounded than English **o**-sounds. Accented, it occurs long only, bearing the same relation to short (o), as (ö) does to (ō). The following spellings are in use for it:—

1. **o**; e. g. **so** (zô'), **so**.
2. **oo**; in very few words; e. g. **Boot** (bôt'), **boat**.
3. **oh**; e. g. **roh** (rô'), **raw**, **rude**.
4. **oe**, in Low German names; e. g. **Soest** (zô'st); **Itzehoe** ('itsəhō').¹
5. **oi**, also in Low German names; e. g. **Troisdorf** (trô'sdorf).²
6. **ow**, in Low German names, and in some English words; e. g. **Grabow** (grábō'); **Bowle** (bô'le), **claret** **oup**.
7. **au**, in words originally French; e. g. **Sauce** (zô'sə), **sauce**.
8. **eau**, also a French spelling; e. g. **Plateau** (platô'), **plateau**.
9. **oa**, in some English loan-words; e. g. **Toast** (tô'st), **toast**.

¹ Schiller makes it to rhyme with **Musjeh**, as if pronounced ('itsəhō').

² Now often pronounced (trô'sdorf), by railway officials, etc.

In some parts of Germany the "long o" is made too open. There is no long open o in received pronunciation.

If unaccented, unless the loss of accent is caused by composition, (*ō*) is shortened, still retaining its close sound. Final (*ō*) always remains long. E. g. **Salomo** (*zālo·mō*), Solomon.

* * 1. Do not make German (*ō*) a diphthong, as English o in **no**, which = (*ōū*). **So** = (*zō*), but English **so** = (*sōū*).

2. Do not shorten the sound before voiceless consonants, as (*ōū*) becomes (*ou*) in English **note**, whereas **node** has full (*ōū*). Compare **Not** (*nō·t*), **need**, and English **note** (*nōūt*).

3. Keep the sound close before final **r** (*r*); **Ohr**, ear, being (*ō·r*), and not identical with English **or** (*āa*), (*ā*).

HIGH-BACK-WIDE-ROUND VOWEL, (*u*). — Let the back of the tongue be raised to the middle of the remaining distance between (*o*) and (*u*), and it will be in the position for the high-back-wide-round vowel, or "open u," (*u*), in pronouncing which the lips must at the same time be rounded.

English **u** in **put** and **oo** in **poor** are open *u*-sounds.

The German open *u*, which is only used short, is perhaps rather less open than English **u** in **put**, and more decidedly rounded. It is written:—

1. **u**; e. g. **Kunst** (*kunst*), art.
2. **ou**, in a few French words; e. g. **Ressource** (*resúrse*), resource.

South German "short **u**" is almost a close *u*-sound.

* * 1. Let final **r** (*r*) following (*u*) have no influence on it, either in quality or in quantity. **Urne** (*'úrne*), urn, must have the same vowel-sound as **Kunst**; there is no approach whatever to the English pronunciation of **urn** (*æn*).

2. Unaccented (*u*) must not be made (*a*), the indistinct vowel used for **u** in English **focus**; the German **Fokus** being pronounced (*fô'kus*), with distinct (*u*).

HIGH-BACK-NARROW-ROUND VOWEL, (*u*). — Approach the back of the tongue as near to the middle of the soft palate as is possible without converting a vowel-sound uttered under these circumstances into a buzzed consonant, at the same time round the lips, to get the position for the high-back-narrow-round vowel, or "close *u*" = (*u*).

English "long **oo**" in **pool** is commonly considered as long (*u*) = (*ū*), but it is rather diphthongal (*ūǔ*), beginning with more open (*u*) and only finishing with (*ǔ*), or even (*w*), just as **ee** in **feel** is rather (*īǐ*), (*ij*), than (*i*).

In German, "long **u**" is always (*ū*), being the long correspondent of short (*u*), as (*i*) is of short (*i*), etc. The German spellings for (*ū*) are:—

1. **u**; e. g. **du** (*dû*), thou.
2. **uh**; e. g. **Kuh** (*kû*), cow.
3. **ou**, in some words from the French; e. g. **Tour** (*tûr*), tour.

In unaccented syllables (*û*) is shortened to (*u*), but not when it is final; e. g. **Mulatte** (*mu'lâtə*), mulatto, but **Kakadu** (*kákadû*), cockatoo. If the principal accent is lost on account of composition, the length of the (*û*) remains unimpaired; e. g. **Zug** (*tsûc*), pull, etc.; **Abzug** (*áp-tsûc*), deduction, etc.

* * 1. Try to make (*û*) in German strictly monophthongal, distinguishing, e. g. **du** (*dû*), and English **do** (*dûv*).

2. Do not shorten this sound before voiceless consonants, as (*ûu*) is then reduced to (*uw*) in English; e. g. **goose** (*gûws*).

3. Do not sink (*û*) to (*ü*), still less to (*ö*) or (*â*), before final (*r*), as English "long oo" is often pronounced when followed by **r** (*a*), as in **poor** (*pûa*), (*pôa*), etc. Compare with this, German **Tour** = (*tûr*).

MIXED VOWEL.

MID-MIXED VOWEL, (*ə*). — By combining an (*e*) front and a relaxed (*o*) back-elevation of the tongue, the organ will be in the position for the mid-mixed vowel, generally called in German "unaccented **e**," (*ə*).

English **u** (œ) in **but** is often pronounced in a similar way, and still more frequently **ur** (œ) in **burn**; but the "indistinct vowel" (a) in unaccented syllables, e. g. **a** in **drama**, **er** (mute **r**) in **better**, **o** in **abbot**, etc., comes perhaps nearest to the (ə)-sound in acoustic effect, although it is less distinctly articulated than German (ə), and especially wants the definite (e)-element.

French **e** in **de** is not identical with the German "unaccented **e**," the French sound being rounded.

The only spelling used for German (ə) is:—

e; e. g. **Gebote** (gəbó'tə), commandments, except when **l** is written for **el** in proper names, e. g. **Vogl**, pronounced as **Vogel**, bird (fô'jəl). In similar word-endings, viz., — **el**, **em**, **en**, **er**, it is indeed not easy to distinguish (əl), (əm), (ən), (ər), from the simple consonants, (l), (m), (n), (r), in "syllabic" function, which are considered by many as the correct oral equivalents of the written syllables **el**, **em**, etc., and which are certainly very often substituted for (əl), (əm), etc. At all events, the (n)-sound ought to be kept distinct in the termination **en**, and such pronunciations as (lē'bm), or (lē'jm) with long (m), for **leben**, live, (nē'jm) for **nehmen**, take, (trīgkg) for **trinken**, drink, (zīg) for **singen**, sing, as well as (zīn) for **sinnen**, reflect, cannot pass for "correct" as long as (lē'bən) or (lē'bn), (nē'mən) or (nē'mn), (trīgkn) or (trīgkn), (zīgən) or (zīgn), (zīnən) appear per-

fectly natural and convenient forms to a vast number of speakers.¹

"Unaccented **e**" is not pronounced uniformly throughout Germany. Instead of the (ə) described above, (e), or almost (e') may be heard in South Germany, and in Silesia, whereas pronunciations verging towards (a) or (o) are met with in the Northern half of the country.

* * 1. Do not use a distinct *e*-sound for final (ə), as also some English speakers of German are inclined to do.

2. Carefully avoid putting in an (r)-sound between final (ə) — or rather (a), which you may have substituted for it — and a vowel-sound beginning the following word, as you say (*béta*) for **better**, but (*bétar an béta*) for **better and better**, or (*aĩdia*) for **idea**, but perhaps (*nõũ aĩdiar av it*) for **no idea of it**, in English. To say (*hátar iç*) instead of (*hátə 'iç*) for **hatte ich**, or (*zâctar êr*)² instead of (*zâctə 'êr*) for **sagte er**, is altogether un-German.

¹ Assimilations like (*lê[']bm*), (*lê[']m*), etc. are by no means so general as is sometimes asserted, nor do they represent one of the characteristics of modern sound development, such forms as *lebm*, *live*, *gebm*, *give*, or *puechstam*, *letter*, occurring as early as 1542 and 1477.

² Supposing the remaining sounds to be pronounced correctly. But I have heard (*hátar iç*), (*sêgtar æa*), and the like.

DIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is the combination of a full vowel with a semivowel, or glide-vowel, i. e. a vowel subordinated to the other by diminution of force, and generally also reduction in quantity.

In German there are three diphthongs, all of them *diminuendo* diphthongs, i. e. with the full vowel preceding the semivowel. They are, (*aĩ*), (*au*), (*oĩ*).

The first diphthong, (*aĩ*), is commonly identified with English **i** in **mine**, which, however, as a rule consists of a "mixed" vowel, perhaps more like **u** (*æ*) in **but** than like the short of **a** (*a*) in **father**, followed by (*ĩ*), or rather a "high-mixed" sound, the back of the tongue being slightly raised in addition to the (*ĩ*)-elevation.

The German (*aĩ*), the second element of which is often pronounced (*ě*) instead of (*ĩ*), the tongue-front not being sufficiently raised, is represented in the received spelling in the following ways:—

1. **ei**; e. g. **Ei** (*'ái*), egg.
2. **ai**, in some German words, and in foreign words; e. g. **Mai** (*mái*), **May**; **Detail** (*de'tái*), detail.
3. **ey**, in proper names; e. g. **Meyer** (*máier*).
4. **ay**, likewise in proper names; e. g. **Bayern** (*báier̃n*), Bavaria.
5. **i**, in a few English loan-words; as **Strike** (*stráik*), also written **Streik** (*štráik*), strike.

The pronunciation (*eĩ*), (*æě*), for (*aĩ*), heard

in parts of North as well as South Germany, is dialectal.

* * The first element of the English diphthong (*ai*) or (*æi*) = **i** in **mine** appears shorter even than usual when this diphthong is followed by a voiceless consonant, as in **ice** = (*áts*), (*áts*). German (*ai*) must not be allowed to be thus affected, **Eis**, ice, being pronounced (*áts*), with the same (*ai*) as heard in **Ei** (*áí*).

The second diphthong, (*au*), may without any great inexactness be taken as phonetically identical with English **ou** in **loud**, although here again the first element in the English diphthong seems usually to be rather a "mixed" vowel-sound, perhaps somewhat lower or opener than the first element of **i** in **mine**,¹ whilst in the second element the tongue-back will hardly reach the elevation required for (*u*).

In German as well, (*ø*) is often substituted for (*ü*), even by good speakers, but (*au*) is to be considered the "correct" sound.

It is invariably spelled:—

au; e. g. **Au** (*áü*), mead, meadow.

There is a provincial pronunciation (*oü*), (*o·ø*) for (*au*), corresponding to the (*eí*), (*æè*) used instead of (*ai*).

* * 1. Avoid substituting either a mixed vowel of the (*æ*)-type, as **u** in **but**, or any other sound,

¹ The Cockney pronunciation approaches (*æü*), with (*æ*) = **a** in **hat**.

for the first element of (*ai*), but use the short of (*ä*), as pronounced in **father**.

2. Do not let the (*a*) of (*ai*) be shortened through the influence of a voiceless consonant following it, as may be the case in English; the (*a*) of (*ai*) in **out** (*áut*), (*áút*), being shorter than in **loud** (*láúd*).

The third diphthong, (*oi*), is similar to English **oi** in **oil**, but the **o** in the latter is pronounced opener, = (*å*), and the second element is rather a mixed vowel, the same as the second element of **i** in **mine**.

In German, instead of (*oi*), (*oë*) is frequently pronounced; see remarks on (*ai*). The second element may, and often does, participate in the lip-rounding, the diphthong thus becoming (*ou*), (*oö*). There is another pronunciation, vying with (*oi*) for predominance, viz. (*öü*), heard in the North-East and other parts of Germany, but the former appears the more usual form.

yes -

The spellings used for this diphthong are:

1. **eu**; e. g. **Heu** (*hóí*), hay.
2. **äu**; e. g. **gläubig** (*glóibig*), believing.
3. **oi**, in originally Low German words; e. g. **Boi** (*bóí*), buoy.
4. **ieu**, in the originally French word **Lieutenant** (*lóünant*), lieutenant, also spelled **Leutnant**.

Other varieties of this third diphthong occur in provincial pronunciation; e. g. (*ai*), (*æü*).

* * Take care not to make the (o) of (oï) very open, as with English **oi** in **oil** = (ä'ül), nor to prolong it, as is commonly done with the latter, making **oil** = (äül). In the German (oï), the (o) should be short and only moderately open.

NASAL VOWELS.

Any vowel may be made nasal, by lowering the uvula during its articulation and thus allowing the nose to serve as a resonance-chamber in addition to the mouth-cavity. Nasal vowels are not used in genuine German words, but occur in words borrowed from the French language. Although they are very generally replaced by a "pure" oral vowel followed by the nasal consonant (ŋ) = **ng** in **ring**,¹ especially in the North of Germany, careful speakers will retain them. They are however all pronounced long, whatever may be their quantity in French.

The French spelling is always preserved; e. g. **Ballon** (balô), balloon, **Chance** (šâsə), chance, **Bassin** (basê), basin, **Vingt-un** (vētô), rather than (balóg), (šâgsə), (baség), (vētôg).

* * English speakers of German must be careful to give these nasal vowels their proper values, apart from the nasality, and especially not to confuse (ā) and (ô), which are kept quite as distinct in German as they are in French.

¹ The same is commonly done in English.

2. CONSONANTS.

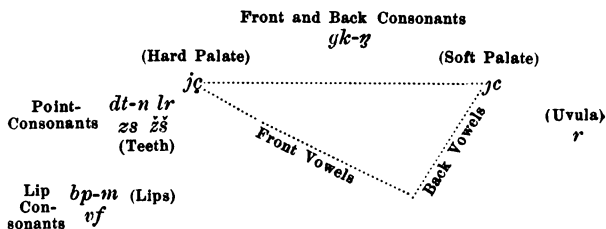
CONSONANTS — with the exception of the aspirate, (*h*) — are speech-sounds produced by either squeezing or stopping the outgoing breath in some part of the mouth or throat. Squeezed consonants are called “continuants;” stopped consonants, “stops,” or “explodents.”

A voice-sound (vocal murmur) may be combined with any consonant of either class. Thus we have to distinguish between voiceless (or “breath”) stops or continuants, and voiced (or “voice”) stops or continuants. Voiceless consonants are, as a rule, pronounced more forcibly than voiced ones, so the former are commonly called “sharp,” and the latter “flat.”

Voiced consonants, except liquids and nasals, do not occur final in German pronunciation.

If, whilst assuming any “stop”-articulation, we allow the air to pass out through the nose, by lowering the uvula, we obtain the corresponding “nasal” consonant.

The following diagram, which should be compared with the one given on page 7, shows the places in which the various stops and friction-channels are formed.



LIP-CONSONANTS.

LIP-STOP-BREATH, (*p*). — This consonant is formed by closing and reopening¹ the lips.

It is the sound of English **p** in **pea**, **lip**.

The German (*p*) is the same, except in the combination (*pf*), when the (*p*)-stop is usually, because more conveniently, effected by pressing the lower lip against the upper teeth, the following continuant (*f*) having this lip-teeth articulation. Initial (*p*) preceding an accented vowel, or final (*p*) following one, is aspirated, i. e. pronounced with a forcible emission of breath, almost as (*p*) + (*h*); and this is often the case in English also.

German (*p*) is spelled: —

1. **p**, e. g. **Paar** (*pār*), pair.
2. **pp**, after short vowels; e. g. **Rappe** (*rāpə*), black horse.
3. **b** final, i. e. followed by no other letter, or by consonants only, e. g. **ab** (*ʼāp*), off.

In the Middle and South of Germany, (*p*) is as a rule used in conversation, etc., in the be-

¹ Sometimes closing or opening only, according to the position in which the (*p*) occurs.

ginning of a certain number of words only, whilst in all other cases Middle and South German speakers substitute for (*p*) their flat but voiceless (*b*)-sound, = (*b*), mentioned in the following section; and similarly with other stops. In some parts of the country the confusion is still greater.

Partly these dialectal peculiarities, partly the by no means dialectal but perfectly established German sound-law that all final consonants, except liquids and nasals, are pronounced voiceless and sharp (page 35), will account for the confusion as to the pronunciation of consonants exhibited by many German speakers of English and so amusingly illustrated in "Punch" and other comical papers.

LIP-STOP-VOICE, (*b*). — Same as preceding sound only pronounced voiced and flat.

English **b** in **be**, **rib**.

German (*b*), which, as other voiced consonants, does not occur at the end of a word, has only two spellings: —

1. **b**, e. g. **Bahn** (*bân*), track, railway.
2. **bb**, in Low German and other loan-words; e. g. **Ebbe** (*'ébə*), ebb.

The Middle and South German **b**, = (*b*), is voiceless, and might almost be described as a very weak (*p*). This sound is also often used instead of (*p*), as has been remarked in the preceding section. For **b** medial, the lip-lip continuant alluded

to at page 39, is generally heard in Middle and South Germany; e. g. **Liebe** (*li·bə*).

LIP-STOP-VOICE-NASAL, (*m*). — English **m** in **me**, **am**.

German (*m*) is identical with the English,¹ only *it is not pronounced long when final after a short vowel*, as is English (*m*). (This remark applies to all German and English consonants; but only in the “liquid” sounds (*m*), (*n*), (*g*), (*r*), (*l*) need the difference be particularly insisted upon).

It is spelled: —

1. **m**, e. g. **mir** (*mi·r*), (to) **me**.

2. **mm**, after short vowels; e. g. **Lamm** (*lám*), lamb.

* * * Pronounce (*m*) final after a short vowel, as in **Lamm**, very abruptly.

LIP-TEETH-CONTINUANT-BREATH, (*f*). — In uttering this “labiodental” sound the lower lip is pressed against the upper-teeth.

English **f** in **fee**, **if**, has this sound.

The following spellings occur for (*f*): —

1. **f**, e. g. **Fall** (*fál*), fall.

2. **ff**, after short vowels; e. g. **Schiff** (*šíf*), ship.

3. **v**, e. g. **viel** (*fi·l*), much.

4. **ph**, mostly in words originally Greek; e. g. **Philosoph** (*fi·lo·zôf*), philosopher.

5. **pph**, in the Greek name **Sappho** (*záfô*).

¹ **mpf**, as in **Kampf**, fight, is often (*mf*) with lip-teeth (*m*).

LIP-THEETH-CONTINUANT-VOICE, (*v*). — Same sound, flat and voiced.

German (*v*) is like English **v** in **very**, but less distinctly buzzed. It is spelled: —

1. **w**, e. g. **wohl** (*vô'l*), well.
2. **v**, only in foreign words; e. g. **Vase** (*vâza*), vase.
3. **u**, in the combination **qu**; e. g. **Qual** (*kvâl*), torture.
4. **wh**, in the English word **Whist** (*vîst*), whist.

In Middle and part of South Germany the lip-teeth continuant (*v*) is replaced by a lip-lip continuant (*ḅ*), which indeed hardly deserves the name of continuant, as it is pronounced very rapidly, so that, as a rule, also its vocal quality is lost, or becomes indistinct (= *ḅ*).

In the combinations **qu** and **schw**, that is to say after the sounds (*k*) and (*š*), the lip-lip is very generally resorted to also by North German speakers, the sound, as a rule, becoming at the same time voiceless on account of its close connection with the voiceless (*k*) or (*š*) preceding it.

Also when voiced, both the North and the South German lip-lip continuant are quite distinct from the sound of English **w** in **we**, or **u** in **queen**, as neither are the lips rounded nor is the back of the tongue raised in their pronunciation.

* * 1. Buzz German (*v*) less strongly than English (*v*).

2. Do not confuse German **qu** in pronunciation with English **qu**, nor pronounce German

schw as you would pronounce **shw** in English. Compare **Quell** (*kvél*), well, with English **quell** (*kwél*).

POINT- AND TEETH-CONSONANTS.

POINT-STOP-BREATH, (*t*). — German (*t*) is pronounced by for a moment pressing either the tongue-point or else part of the tongue-blade (the upper surface of the tongue-front immediately behind the point) against the roots of the upper teeth. The former mode is used in the North, the latter in the South of the country.

In pronouncing English (*t*), the tongue point is in a similar position as with North German (*t*), but at the same time a portion of the hard palate appears to be covered by the tongue-blade. Thus English (*t*) approaches a front-stop consonant, or forward (*k*),¹ and has a decidedly “thicker” effect than German (*t*).

As to “aspirated” (*t*), see page 36, on (*p*).

For (*t*) we have the following spellings: —

1. **t**, e. g. **Tau** (*táũ*), rope.
2. **tt**, after short vowels; e. g. **fett** (*fét*), fat.
3. **th**, e. g. **Thal** (*tál*), valley.
4. **d** final, e. g. **Hand** (*hánt*), hand.
5. **dt**, only rarely; e. g. **Stadt** (*štát*), town.

¹ It is not always easy to keep English (*t*) and (*k*) distinct; at least will sound like ac least, clay like tlay, etc. No such difficulty is experienced in German.

South and Middle German practice generally replaces (*t*) by “voiceless (*d*)” = (*ɖ*). See following section and remarks on (*p*), page 36 f.

* * In pronouncing German (*t*), try to form the stoppage between the tongue-point and the teeth-roots only. It is almost a stopped (*p*) = **th** in **thin**.

POINT-STOP-VOICE, (*d*). — Same sound, flat and voiced.

German (*d*) is represented by:—

1. **d**, e. g. **du** (*dû*), thou.

2. **dd**, after short vowels, in Low German or foreign words; e. g. **Kladde** (*kládə*), waste-book.

As to South and Middle German “voiceless (*d*)” = (*ɖ*), compare remarks on (*b*), page 37.

POINT-STOP-VOICE-NASAL, (*n*). — The mouth-closure is the same as in German (*t*) or (*d*).

See also remarks on (*m*), page 38.

German (*n*) appears in spelling as:

1. **n**, e. g. **nie** (*nî*), never.

2. **nn**, after short vowels; e. g. **Mann** (*mán*), man.

* * Pronounce (*n*) final short after a short vowel as well as in other positions.

TEETH-CONTINUANT-BREATH (THIN), (*s*). — In producing this sound, the breath is directed on to the teeth, by means of a narrow channel running

in the longitudinal central line of the tongue-blade. The latter (in North German pronunciation a more forward part than in South German pronunciation) approaches the gums just behind the upper teeth, but the sound owes its sibilance to the friction which the breath undergoes in passing out between the upper and lower front teeth.

English (s) is very similar to North German (s), but probably rather "wider" in its tongue-articulation.

German (s) is written:—

1. **s**, in Gothic ("German") characters **ſ**; and **f** before consonants, except initial **sp** and **st**, where **s** = (**ſ**), e. g. **List** (*list*), stratagem.

2. **ss**, (represented by **ff** in Gothic characters), after short vowels; e. g. **Kasse** (*kásə*), cash.

3. **fs** (still commonly printed **ss**; Gothic equivalent, **ff**, not **ff**), e. g. **Fufs** (*fú's*), foot.

4. **c** and **ç**, in words from the French; e. g. **Annonce** (*'anôse*), advertisement, **Façon** (*fasô*), shape.

Besides **ts**, **tts**, etc., the combination (**ts**) is also spelled in the following ways:—

1. **z**, e. g. **zu** (*tsú'*), to, too.

2. **tz**, after short vowels; e. g. **Satz** (*záts*), sentence.

3. **c**, before front vowels, in foreign words; e. g. **Cis** (*tsis*), C sharp.

4. **t**, before unaccented **i**, in foreign words; e. g. **Nation** (*natsjón*), nation.

5. **zz**, in some Italian words; e. g. **Skizze**, (*skítsə*) sketch.

For (**ks**), besides **ks**, **chs**, etc., we also have the spelling:—

x, e. g. **Axt** (*'ákst*), axe.

In Middle and South Germany, (s) is pronounced less strongly than in the North, and in no way differs from the sound used for North German (z). See the following section.

* * Bear in mind that, although the same letter as English **z**, German **z**, apart from a few loan-words, has quite another phonetic value, i. e. (ts), the (t) and the (s) closely connected, but both pronounced strongly and distinctly = (t) and (s). To pronounce German **z** = (z), like English **z**, is utterly wrong; and the compromise tried by many English speakers of German, to make it = (dz), is not much better. Compare:— English **zeal** (zîjl), German **Ziel** (tsî'l), aim.

TEETH-CONTINUANT-VOICE (THIN), (z). — Same sound, flat and voiced.

English **z** in **zeal**, or **s** in **lose**.

In German it is spelled:—

1. **s** (always **ſ** when Gothic characters are used), only before vowels or liquids; e. g. **so** (zô'), **so**.

2. **z**, only in some foreign words; e. g. **Gaze** (gâza), **gauze**.

This voiced sound is generally recognized only in the North of Germany, and in a large part of it (sz) is heard for (z) initial.

In the Middle and South both for this and the preceding sound, a rather flat (s)-sound is used indiscriminately, which might be defined as "voice-



less (z)." Middle and South German poets, Goethe and Schiller not excepted, therefore do not object to rhymes such as **Größe : Getöse**. Between vowels, however, it frequently becomes voiced, no matter whether it stands for the North German (z), or (s).

On the stage the two sounds are kept distinct.

TEETH-CONTINUANT-BREATH (BROAD), (š). —

The "broad" sibilant in German is formed by the breath escaping in a broad current between the upper and lower teeth-rows whilst the lips are protruded in order to increase the resonance of the hissing sound produced by the friction of the breath passing over the edges of the teeth.

English (š), the sound of **sh** in **shy**, has a different articulation, the blade of the tongue being retracted and approached to the hard palate, thus forming a second friction-channel in addition to the one supplied by the teeth; protrusion of the lips, on the other hand, is dispensed with.

For German (š) the following spellings are used:—

1. **sch** (𐌺𐌺 in Gothic characters), e. g. **scharf** (šārf), sharp.
2. **s** initial before **p** or **t** (𐌺𐌸, 𐌺𐌹 in Gothic characters), e. g. **sprechen** (špréçən), speak, **stehen** (štēən), stand.
3. **ch**, only in French words; e. g. **Chef** (šéf), head, principal.

4. **c**, in Italian words; e. g. **Cello**, (*šélō*), violóncello.
5. **sh**, in English words; e. g. **Shawl** (*šál*), shawl.
6. **x**, in **Don Quixote**, which is generally pronounced after the French fashion — (*dôki'sot*).

Besides **tseb**, (*tš*) is also spelled: —

ch, in foreign words; e. g. **Guttapercha** (*guta-périšā*), gutta percha.

In large districts of the originally Low German part of the country, and also in Hanover, initial **s** preceding **p** or **t**, as in **sprechen**, **stehen**, is pronounced (*s*), in accordance with the spelling.

This provincialism is to be explained in the following way.

In Middle High German, not only the present initial **sp** and **st** (corresponding to **sp** and **st** in the cognate English words, e. g. **sprechen** = **speak**, **stehen** = **stand**), but also the modern initial **schl**, **schm**, **schn**, and **schw**, (corresponding to English **sl**, **sm**, **sn**, and **sw**, e. g. **schlagen** = **slay**, **Schmerz** = **smart**, **Schnee** = **snow**, **schwimmen** = **swim**) were spelled with **s**, the pronunciation everywhere being (*s*).

From explicit statements of grammarians writing in the first half of the sixteenth century, we know, however, that in all these cases, **sp** and **st** included, the **s** had in their time come to be pronounced the same as **sch**, and that **sch** instead of **s** was often, as now regularly, written before **l**, **m**, **n**, and **w**, but rarely before **p** and

t, where the old habit of writing **s** prevailed in the end.¹

When the Low Germans, in learning the literary High German, came across such spellings as **sprechen** and **stehen**, they pronounced the **sp** and **st** all the more readily (*sp*) and (*st*), as initial **sp** and **st** never had, and, in fact, never has, up to the present day, been pronounced, otherwise in the corresponding Low German words, with which they had hitherto been, and continued to be, familiar.

Thus (*spréçən*) and (*stê·ən*) etc., for (*špréçən*) and (*štê·ən*) clearly are hybridisms, which cannot be admitted in good pronunciation, and have deservedly been banished from the stage, even in the town of Hanover itself.

* * 1. Try to pronounce German (*š*) without pointing the tip of the tongue towards the gums or the hard palate.

2. Remember that initial **sp** and **st** stand for **schp** and **scht**, and that to pronounce (*s*), instead of (*š*), in these combinations, would be substituting a Low German and English for the correct High German sound.

¹ Probably on account of the frequent occurrence of medial and final **sp** and **st** in German, as well as of initial **sp** and **st** in Latin. Moreover, **schpr**, **schtr** (the other combinations, **sl**, **sm**, etc., do not occur before **r**, or any other consonant) would have looked very ungainly.

TEETH-CONTINUANT-VOICE (BROAD), (*ž*). — Same sound, flat and voiced.

English (*ž*) = **s** in **pleasure** differs from German (*ž*), as English (*š*) does from German (*š*).

This sound is not a genuine German sound, but has been borrowed from abroad, together with its spellings: —

1. **j**, mostly in French words; e. g. **Journal** (*žurnál*), journal.

2. **g**, and **ge**, in words originally French, Italian, etc.; e. g. **Logis** (*lo'ží*), lodging, **Sergeant** (*zeržánt*), sergeant.

The combination (*dž*), which also does not occur in originally German words, is spelled in the same ways:

1. **j**, in a few English words; e. g. **Jockey** (*džókař*), jockey.

2. **g**, also in English loan-words; e. g. **Gentleman** (*džéntəlmen*), gentleman.

The (*d*) is however often omitted, (*džókař*), (*džéntəlmen*) thus becoming (*žókař*), (*žéntəlmen*), etc.

In the Middle and South of Germany, the (*ž*)-sound is not recognised, and (*ž*), (*dž*) are pronounced as if spelled **sch**, **tsch**, only not so strongly as North German (*š*), (*tš*), — voiceless, but flat. See remarks on (*z*), page 43 f.

POINT-CONTINUANT-VOICE (TRILLED), (*r*). — German lingual (*r*) is formed by bringing the tongue-point loosely against the gums and causing it to vibrate by means of the outgoing breath. It is,

as a rule, voiced, but occasionally it becomes voiceless when closely connected with breath-consonants.

English (*r*) (initial or medial) has a similar tongue-position, but is not trilled, or trilled very slightly, except in provincial (Scotch, Irish, etc.) pronunciation.

German (*r*) is represented by: —

1. **r**, e. g. **rauh**, (*rdü*), rough.
2. **rr**, after short vowels; e. g. **Narr** (*nár*), fool.
3. **rh**, and **rrh**, in words originally Greek; e. g. **Rhabarber** (*rabárbər*), rhubarb; **Katarrh** (*katár*), catarrh, cold.

Tongue-point (*r*) is still the only one admitted in artistic singing, and in the stage-language, apart from farcical comedies and the like. In general use it is, however, rapidly losing ground before the "uvular" or "guttural" (*r*) (uvular trill), in England known as the "Northumbrian burr," which already prevails in large districts, both in North and South Germany, especially the larger towns.

This is to be regretted, as the guttural (*r*) is certainly a less pleasing sound than the lingual (*r*), and if not distinctly trilled, is very apt to clash with the back-continuants (*c*) and (*j*), thus **Waren**, goods, sounding like **Wagen**, carriage, **wart**, (you) were, like **wagt**, ventures, etc.

Final **r** = (*r*), and **er** = (*ər*), have, with a vast number of speakers, entirely lost their (*r*)-sound, and have become an open vowel, mostly some kind of (*a*), or else (*æ*), or (*ə*). Thus a native of Berlin will call himself, not a (*berlĩnər*), but a

(*bealî·na*); **hier**, here, is pronounced (*hî·a*), **sehr**, very, (*zê·a*), **vor**, before, (*fô·a*), **nur**, only, (*nâ·a*), **war**, was, (*vâ*) or (*vâa*), **Kinder**, children, (*kînda*), etc.; just as English **here** has become, at least in the South, (*hîa*), **there**, (*ðê·a*), **for**, (*fâa*), **poor**, (*pûa*), (*pôa*), **far**, (*fâa*), (*fâ*), **better**, (*bêta*), except when immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel, when final **r** in English (not in German) recovers its (*r*)-sound.

But the final “vocal” **r** = (*a*), etc., is not yet considered as belonging to “correct” German pronunciation, and can, therefore, just as little be recommended to English speakers of German, as can the “guttural” **r**.

* * Pronounce **r** (**rr**, **rh**, **rrh**), wherever it occurs in German spelling, also when final, as tongue-point (*r*); also avoid lengthening an accented short vowel preceding final **r** as in **hart**, hard, which is pronounced (*hárt*), and not with long *a*, as e. g. in **zart**, tender, = (*tsárt*).

POINT-TEETH-CONTINUANT-VOICE (DIVIDED), (*l*). — Whilst the tip of the tongue forms a centre stop against the gums, the breath is allowed to escape between the sides of the tongue and the teeth. The back of the tongue is not raised, at it is in pronouncing English (*l*), which by this receives a guttural character. Like (*r*), (*l*) is regularly voiced.

There are only two spellings for German (*l*):

VIETOR, German Pronunciation.

4

1. l, e. g. **lahm** (*lām*), lame.
2. ll, after short vowels; e. g. **voll** (*föl*), full.
- * * The back of the tongue must be kept down in pronouncing German (*l*), especially when final, to avoid guttural.

FRONT- AND BACK-CONSONANTS.

BACK-STOP-BREATH, (k). — This stop is formed, as in English, between the back of the tongue and a more or less forward part of the palate, according to the sound following or preceding the (*k*)-sound. In articulating German (*k*), however, a smaller portion of the palate is covered, and it is therefore less “thick” in its acoustic effect than the English sound. The spelling varies greatly:—

1. **k**, e. g. **kahl** (*käl*), bald.
2. **ck**, after short vowels; e. g. **dick** (*dik*), thick.
3. **ch**, in a number of German words, when followed by *s* = (*s*); e. g. **Achse** (*‘áksə*), axle; also in many foreign words, names, etc., e. g. **Chor** (*kó·r*), choir.
4. **q**, always followed by *u* = (*v*) (or rather (*h*), page 39); e. g. **Quelle** (*kvélə*), well, spring; in foreign words sometimes preceded by *c*, which is not pronounced separately; e. g. **Acquisition** (*‘akvi·zi·tsjō·n*), acquisition.
5. **c**, in foreign words; e. g. **Cognac** (*kónjak*), cognac.
6. **cc**, also in foreign words; e. g. **Accord** (*‘akórt*), accord.
7. **g** final, followed by *s* in **flugs** (*flúks*),¹ quickly; also in a few foreign words, e. g. **Log** (*lók*), log.

¹ Originally genitive case of **Flug**, flight, which was **vluc** = (*flúk*) in Middle High German, but is now (*flú·c*) in the prevailing pronunciation. See page 56 on (*c*).

8. **gg** final, in a few foreign words; e. g. **Brigg** (*brík*), brig.

BACK-STOP-VOICE, (g). — Same sound, flat and voiced.

English (*g*), as pronounced in **go, beg**, differs from German (*g*), as English (*k*) does from German (*k*).

The German spellings are:—

1. **g**, initial only, except in foreign words; e. g. **gut** (*gút*), good, **regieren** (*re'gî'rən*), reign, **Kongress** (*kon-grés*), kongress; also after prefixes, like **be-, ge-, ver-, zer-** etc., and in composition; e. g. **vergehen**, pass away, (*fer-gê'an*), **abgehen**, go away, (*'ápgê'an*); as **gehen**, go, (*gê'an*).

2. **gg**, after short vowels, in Low German loanwords, etc.; e. g. **Flagge** (*flággə*), flag.

3. **gu**, in foreign words, e. g. **Guitarre** (*gi'tára*), guitar.

In North German provincial pronunciations, the corresponding continuants, (*j*), or (*j*), (*j*), (*c*) are used instead of (*g*); e. g. (*j*) in Berlin **gut** (*jút*), (*c*) in Westphalian **gut** (*cút*).

BACK-STOP-VOICE-NASAL, (g). — The mouth-closure is the same as for (*k*) or (*g*). English **ng** in **singer**.

See remarks on (*m*), page 38.

This sound, which, as in English, does not occur at the beginning of a word, is represented by:

1. **ng**, e. g. **singen** (*ziŋən*), sing, **lang** (*láng*), long.

2. **n**, before (*k*) or, in foreign words, (*g*); e. g. **Dank** (*dánk*), thanks, **Albalonga** (*'albalóngā*) (name).

3. **g**, before *n*, in foreign words; e. g. **Agnes** (*'agnes*) (name).

Final **ng** as in **lang**, is pronounced (*ŋk*), instead of (*ŋ*) simply, in a great part of North Germany; (*ŋg*) instead of (*ŋ*) = medial **ng**, as in **singen**, is heard in Westphalia only. These provincialisms are gradually retreating before the simple (*ŋ*).

* * (*ŋ*), which is only found after short vowels, must be pronounced abruptly.

FRONT-CONTINUANT-BREATH, (*ç*). — This consonant, the so-called “**ich-Laut**,” is formed between the front of the tongue and the middle of the hard palate, in the same place where the vowel (*i*) is articulated.

It is not a regular English consonant, but sometimes occurs as the initial sound of **hue**, **hew**, etc.

In German, we have the two spellings:—

1. **ch**, after front vowels, and after consonants; e. g. **ich** (*‘iç*), **I**, **solch** (*zólç*), **such**; also initial **ch** in many foreign words; e. g. **Charon** (*çáron*) (proper name).

2. **g** final, after front vowels, and after consonants; e. g. **Sieg** (*zîç*) **victory**, **Berg** (*léřç*), **mountain**.

In certain districts, this sound approaches (*š*), especially English (*š*), on which see page 44. In good pronunciation, the two sounds are kept distinct. Instead of (*ç*), in the North-East the back continuant (*c*) is used before back vowels, as in **Charon**.

As to the pronunciation of **g** final = (ɣ), it is not universally adopted. The older pronunciation, as in Middle High German = (k), making **Sieg** (zîk), and **Berg** (bérk), may still be heard, not only among the population in some parts of the country, as in Suabia and Silesia, but also — yet with many exceptions — on the stage and in the concert-room. ✓

According to contemporary grammarians, however, it had become the Midland practice to pronounce final **g** as a continuant, = **ch**, as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century; and of late (ɣ) has been and still keeps on rapidly spreading North, East, and South.

It may safely be said to be used by at least two-thirds of all speakers of German, also by many of those who still pronounce medial **g** as a voiced stop = (g), as is done in Hanover. Especially the suffix **ig**, as in **König**, king, is almost universally pronounced (iɣ).

* * 1. Take care to keep (ɣ) distinct as well from (š) as from the back-continuant or “**ach-Laut**,” (c), which is quite a different sound. Compare the diagram, page 36, and the remarks on (c), page 55.

2. Pronounce final **g** after front vowels, etc., exactly the same as **ch** in **ich**, i. e. as a sharp voiceless continuant, and not as a voiced, or half-voiced one, as Englishmen are inclined to do.

3. (*k*) for (*ç*) in words spelled with final **g** will sound formal in ordinary conversation, but cannot be called "incorrect." On the other hand, final (*g*), or (*j*), or (*ɣ*), although not unfrequently insisted upon by professors of singing and elocution, and prescribed in text-books written by such, are undoubtedly wrong, being in direct contradiction to the general sound-law that voiced consonants (except liquids and nasals), when terminating a word, become voiceless.

FRONT-CONTINUANT-VOICE, (*j*). — Same sound, flat and voiced.

English **y** in **yes**, **you**, if distinctly buzzed, may be identified with German (*j*); it appears, however, to be commonly pronounced as a semi-vowel = (*ɨ*).

German (*j*) is spelled:—

1. **j**, only initial in genuine German words; e. g. **ja** (*já*), **yes**, **Major** (*majôr*), major.

2. **y**, in foreign words; e. g. **Yukatan** (*jû'katan*) (name), **loyal** (*lo'jál*), loyal.

3. not represented in words originally French such as **Bouteille** (*bu'téljə*). bottle, **Mignon** (*mínjŋ*) (name),¹ etc.

4. **g** medial, e. i. before vowels, or before liquids (*l, m, n, r*) forming part of the stem of the word, after front vowels, and after consonants; e. g. **Siege** (*zi'jə*),

¹ Unaccented **i**, otherwise pronounced (*i*'), or (*ɨ*'), often becomes (*j*) in such words as **Familie** (*fami'ljə*), family, **Spanien** (*špánjən*), Spain, etc.

victories, **Berge** (*bérjə*), mountains, **regnen** (stem, *regn-*) (*rêʒnən*), rain.

In Middle and South Germany, (*j*), except when represented in spelling by **g**, is replaced by (*ɪ*) = English **y** in **yes**, as usually pronounced.

When = **g** in spelling, it is in Middle Germany not distinguished from **ch** = "ich-Laut," i. e. it is pronounced as weak (*ç*), or voiceless (*j*), = (*j*); e. g. **Siege** (*sîçə*), **Berge** (*bérçə*), **regnen** (*rêçnən*), as if spelled, **Sieche**, **Berche**, **re(e)chnen**.

*better
not
so*

In the South of Germany, as also in Silesia, instead of (*j*) = **g** the back-stop, (*g*), or in Silesia (*g*), is used. The latter mode of pronunciation is also met with, individually and in whole districts, in the North, e. g. in Hanover.¹

In the suffix **ig**, followed by some inflectional termination, as e. g. in **heiliger**, or, with **i** omitted, **heil'ger**, **g** is mostly pronounced (*j*) even in districts where medial (*g*) generally prevails.

No

BACK-CONTINUANT-BREATH, (*c*). — This sound, the "ach-Laut," is articulated between the back of the tongue and the middle of the soft palate, where also the vowel (*u*) is formed.

¹ Before radical liquids **g** in Hanoverian pronunciation, is either treated as medial, and pronounced (*g*), or as final, and (after *ē* etc.) pronounced (*ç*); e. g. **regnen** either (*rêʒnən*) or (*rêçnən*).

It may be heard from Scotchmen, for **ch** in **loch**, or for the initial sound of **wh** in **what**, where however it is "labialized," the lips being rounded as in pronouncing (*u*).

The German (*c*) has the following spellings (compare "**ich-Laut**," page 52):—

1. **ch**, after back vowels; e. g. **ach** (*'ác*), **ah**, **Buch**, (*bú'c*), book.

2. **cch**, in some Greek or Latin names; e. g. **Bacchus** (*bá'cus*).

3. **g** final, after back vowels; e. g. **Tag** (*tác*), day, **zog** (*tsó'c*), drew (sing.).

As to **g** final, whether = (*c*), or (*k*), see remarks on **g** final after front vowels, page 53 f.

BACK-CONTINUANT-VOICE, (*j*). — Same sound, flat and voiced.

(*j*) has the same relationship to (*g*) as (*c*) has to (*k*).

In German it is represented only by:—

g medial, after back vowels; e. g. **Tage** (*tá'jə*), days, **zogen** (*tsó'jən*), drew (plur.).

Provincially, as also individually, (*j*) or (*g*) is used for (*j*), just as it is used for (*j*). See remarks on (*j*), page 55.

THROAT-CONSONANT.

THROAT-STOP-BREATH, ('). — This sound, the "glottal stop," is produced by closing and reopening the glottis with an explosion of breath, in the same manner as in coughing, only less forcibly.

The glottal stop, which is not used in English, in German regularly precedes every initial vowel, in compounds as well as in simple words.

In the usual spelling it is not represented.

E. g. **all** ('ál), all, **überall** ('ū·bər'ál), everywhere, **irren** ('irən), err, **abirren** ('áp'irən), swerve.

Only where a compound is no longer felt as such, the glottal stop is omitted, e. g. **allein** ('aláin), alone, from **all** ('ál), all, and **ein** ('áin), one. So also **Obacht** ('ô·bact), not ('óp'act), heed, **Einöde** ('áinö·də), not ('áin'ö·də), desert, **daraus** (dā·ráūs), **heraus** (her·áūs), **hinaus** (hin·áūs), out of it, and similar adverbs compounded with **dar**, **her**, **hin** etc.

When a word, in speaking rapidly, is closely connected with the preceding one, it frequently loses its initial ('); above all, unaccented little words such as **ich**, **er**, **es**, etc., e. g. **will ich** (vil 'iç), **hat er** (hát ə·r), **mufs es** (mūs əs), instead of (vil 'iç), (hát 'ê·r), (mūs 'és).¹

In different, especially South German, provincial pronunciations, the glottal stop is not used.

* * Be careful to employ the (') before every initial not altogether unaccented vowel in German. Say ('áp'irən), not (ápirən), or perhaps (ábirən), etc.

¹ 's ist (sist), it is, 'tis, instead of es ist ('és 'ist) seems quite exceptional.

THE ASPIRATE (*h*).

If we assume the position for any vowel and emit breath without at the same time producing any voice-sound, we pronounce the so-called aspirate, commonly designated by the letter **h**. This sound might be called a "voiceless vowel," but it resembles a consonant in its acoustic effect, and is generally looked upon as such. In connection with other sounds, it would hardly be audible unless followed by a vowel proper; at all events, it is not employed as a speech-sound under any other circumstances either in English or German.

In English, the emission of breath forming the (*h*) is not very strong, and sensibly diminishes before the following vowel commences; whilst German (*h*) is pronounced forcibly and immediately connected with the following vowel, which, as may be inferred, must have some (not necessarily primary) accent. The German (*h*)-sound is never "dropped," even by the most vulgar speakers.¹

It is always represented by: —

h, e. g. **Hand** (*hánt*), hand, **Ahorn** (*'áhorn*), maple-tree.

* * Pronounce German (*h*) strongly and shortly, avoiding the *decrescendo* effect of English (*h*). Compare English **hand** (*h > éñd*) with German **Hand** (*hánt*).

¹ The written letter **h**, however, is very often "mute," or only serves to indicate that the following or preceding vowel is long. See the following chapter, and also the examples given on pages 8, 11, 14, 16, 17, 21, 25, 28.

THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET AND THEIR PHONETIC VALUES IN GERMAN.

Having in the preceding chapter considered the German speech-sounds and their spellings, we may now try to determine in detail when a certain letter or letter-combination is to have the one or the other of the various pronunciations for which it may stand.

It will be useful to premise the following remarks with reference to German spelling and syllabification.

A syllable is "open," when it terminates in a vowel; it is "closed," when the last sound (or letter) is a consonant. In German syllabication, simple consonants between vowels are allotted to the second syllable, the former syllable thus remaining "open." **fs**, **ch**, and **sch**, **ph**, **th**, **dt**, **ng**, where they represent one sound only, are treated as simple consonants.

Double consonants, and two different consonants, are divided between the two syllables, and thus the former syllable becomes "closed."

For **kk**, **ck** is written (divided **k-k**).

Digraphs and trigraphs are never doubled, **ch**, **sch**, etc., being sometimes equivalent to **chch**,

schsch; **ng**, when not = **n-g**, always stands, so to say, for **ngng**.

In an open syllable, if not unaccented, the vowel is pronounced long; in a closed syllable, not being the last, it is pronounced short.

When a closed syllable is the last, its vowel is short if followed by more than one consonant-sign, but long if followed by one only, because it becomes open as soon as an inflectional termination beginning with a vowel is added; e. g. **gut**, good, **gute**.

Final **fs** = **ff** is in many words to be read as **ss** = **ff**, which is not used at the end of a word; e. g. **Rofs**, horse, dative case, **Rosse**, but **Flofs**, raft, dative case, **Floffe**.

In word-forms that can take no inflection, and in some few that can be inflected, simple final consonants are written also after short vowels; e. g. **mit**, with.

Older loan-words from Greek and Latin on the whole comply with these rules. Stop + **l** or **r**, as well as **f** + **r**, generally both belong to the following syllable, e. g. **Atreus** = **A-treus**.

Many younger loan-words, however, especially those retaining their original spelling, form exceptions.

a.

1. = (*a*) in open syllables, e. g. **da**, there, **laden**, load; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **war**, was.

Before **fs** (when it does not stand for **ss**, but remains **fs** before terminations beginning with a vowel) = (s) in:—

afs , ¹ ate	Mafs , measure
frafs , ate	safs , sat
Frafs , food	Spafs , fun (also <i>ā</i>)
mafs , measured	vergafs , forgot.

Before **ch** (which consequently does not stand for **chch**) = (c) in:—

brach , fallow	sprach , spoke
brach , broke	Sprache , language
nach , after	stach , stung.
Schmach , disgrace	

Often before **sch** = (š) in **drasch**, thrashed.

EXCEPTIONS. — Short (a) in open syllable, in interjections: **da**, there, **ja**, why! indeed!, **na**, well? and in loan-words such as:—

Araber , ² Arab	Kanapee , sofa
Attaque , attack	Kanevas , canevas
Claque , claque	Karneval , carnival
Fiaker , ³ cab	Metapher , metaphor
Gala , gala	Paletot , paletot
Grammatik , grammar	Saphir , sapphire
Kakadu , cockatoo	Tschako , military cap.

Also short vowel in **Atlas**, **Safran**.

Short (a) before simple final consonant, mostly in words that cannot be inflected, and in loan-words:—

¹ Compounds, derivatives, etc. always included.

² (*'arabər*). But, **arabisch** (*'arābiš*).

³ (*fi'ākər*). Also pronounced (*fi'akər*).

ab , of	hat , has
am = an dem, at the	Kap , cape (also <i>ā</i>)
an , at, on	man , one
As , ace, A flat	Mar- , in Marstall , (royal)
Bamberg (name)	mews
Dam- , in Damhirsch ,	Wal- , in Walnuss , walnut,
fallow deer	Walfisch , whale
das , that, the	was , what.
Ham , Ham (name)	
In unaccented syllables, in	
Nektar , nectar	Tombak , tombac
Seraph , seraph	Vivat , cheer
and generally in	
Bisam , musk	Eidam , son-in-law
Bräutigam , bridegroom	Islam , Islam.

2. = (*a*) in closed syllables (page 60); e. g. **warten**, wait, **all**, all.

EXCEPTIONS. — Long (*a*) in closed syllable in:

Arlberg (name)	Karbatsche , ² lash
Arnsberg (name)	Magd , ³ maid
Art , manner	Papst , pope
Bart , beard	Quarz , quartz
Bratsche , viol	Schwarte , ⁴ skin of bacon
Glatz (name)	Starnberg (name)
Gratz (name)	Start , start.
Hardt (name)	zart , tender
Harz , resin (also name)	Warze , ⁴ wart.

Unaccented in **Hoffart**, haughtiness.

¹ Also in **Adler**, because rather = A-dler, than Ad-ler.

² Also in North German pronunciation of **Kladdera-datsch** (name of comical paper).

³ Short (*a*) in South German pronunciation, and so always in **Magdeburg** (name).

⁴ Also short (*a*) in **Schwarte**, **Warze**. Sometimes long (*ā*) also in **Arzt**, physician, **Arzenei**, medicine.

aa.¹

1. Regularly = (*a*):—

Aal , eel	Paar , pair, (<i>ein</i>) paar , some
Aar , eagle (and name)	Saal , hall, saloon
Aas , carrion	Saat , seed
Haar , hair	Staat , state.

2. = (*a*), unaccented, in **Isaak** (*'izak*), Isaac.

ah.

Always = (*ā*); e. g. **nah**, near, **fahnden**, search.

ai.

1. = (*aï*) in German words and naturalized loan-words:

Bai , bay, frith	Mai , May
Hai , shark	Maid , maiden
Hain , grove	Mais , maize
Kaiser , emperor	Maisch , mash
Laib , loaf	Rain , ridge of land
Laich , spawn	Saite , string
Laie , layman	Waid , woad
Lakai , lackey	Waise , orphan;

also in German or Germanized names, as **Mai-land**, Milan, **Main**, **Maier**, etc., and, followed by mute *l*, in some French words in **-ail**, where (*aï*) is very nearly the original pronunciation; e. g.

¹ i. e. **aa** as a digraph. No notice is taken of words like **Baal** (name), **Barlaam** (name), where either *a* has its separate value. Similarly in the following sections.

Detail, detail; similarly **-ailles** in **Versailles** (name).¹

2. = (ē), in French words, where **ai** is thus pronounced in French; e. g. **Palais**, palace.

ain.

Pronounced (ē) in French loan-words such as **Train**, baggage (of an army). North German pronunciation, (eg).

am, an.

Pronounced (ā) in French loan-words such as **Chance**, chance. North German pronunciation, (ax).

Not when **am** is followed by a lip-stop, or **an** by a point-stop: — **Champagner** (šampánjər), champagne; **Gouvernante** (guvernántə), governess; **Guirlande** (gírlándə), garland. — **Bankier** (bakkjê'), banker.

au.

1. = (aũ) in all really German words; e. g. **Au**, lea.

2. = (ō) in French loan-words; e. g. **Sauce**, sauce.

aw.

Pronounced (ā) in the English loan-word **Shawl**, shawl.

¹ Yet, as French "l mouillé" is generally taken for (lj), and final voiced (j) becomes voiceless (ç) according

ay.

1. = (*ä*), only used in names; e. g. **Bayern**, Bavaria, **Mayer** (name).

2. = (*ē*) in loan-words such as **Essay**,¹ essay.

ä.

1. = (*ē*) in open syllables; e. g. **säen**, sow; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **Bär**, bear.

Before **fs** final (not standing for **ss**) = (*s*) in:

Gefäfs , vessel	gemäfs , according to
Gefräfs , food for beasts	Gesäfs , seat, bottom.

Before **ch** (not standing for **chch**) = (*c*) in **Gespräch**, conversation; also in **nächst** (stem, **näch**), next.

Before **dt** = (*t*) in **Städte**, towns. As the singular **Stadt** is invariably pronounced with short (*a*), the Middle and South German short (*e*) in **Städte** seems more correct than the North German (*ē*), which, however, prevails on the stage, etc.

2. = (*e*) in closed syllables; e. g. **Hände**, hands.

EXCEPTIONS. — Long (*ē*) in closed syllable in:

grätschen , straddle	Kartätsche , cartouch
hätscheln , caress	trätschen , prate.
Kardätsche , card (comb)	

to a German sound-law mentioned before, (*de'tälç*), (*ver-zälç*), instead of (*de'täl*), (*versäl*), etc., are very frequently heard, especially in the North.

¹ Pronounced (*'ésē*); by many speakers, (*'esē*), (*'esé*).

äh.

Invariably = (ɛ); e. g. **mähen**, mow; **Ähre**, ear (of corn).

äu.

Always = (oʔ); e. g. **gläubig**, believing, **Bäume**, trees.

b.

1. = (b), initial or medial, i. e. followed by a vowel, or by a liquid consonant (**l**, **m**, **n**, **r**) forming part of the stem of the word, an unaccented **e** = (ə) generally being omitted before the liquid; e. g. **Bahn**, track, **Liebe**, love, **übler** (stem, **übl**, **übel**), worse.

2. = (p), final, also when followed by a liquid not belonging to the stem, or by any other consonant; e. g. **ab**, off, **liebt**, loves, **üblich** (stem, **üb**) customary. There is another word **üblich**, sickly, standing for **übellich**, where **b** is pronounced (b), (see under 1).

bb.

Pronounced (b), preceding vowel short; e. g. **Ebbe**, ebb.

c.

1. Regularly = (ts) before front vowels; e. g. **Cis**, C sharp.¹ So also before **k** in Polish names, as **Potocki**.

¹ So also in **Officier** (= **Offizier**), officer. There is an affected pronunciation, = (ʔofiʔsiʔr), which must not be imitated.

2. Regularly = (*k*) in other cases, i. e. before back vowels, before consonants, and final; e. g. **Cognac** (*kónjak*), cognac.

3. = (*s*) before front vowels, in French words; e. g. **Announce** (*'anỗsə*), advertisement.

4. = (*tš*) before front vowels, in Italian words; e. g. **Cicerone**,¹ cicerone. In **Cello**, **Violoncell**, violoncello, **Cellist**, violoncellist, **c** is commonly pronounced (*š*): (*šélō*), (*vī'olōšél*), (*šellist*).

cc.

1. = (*kts*) before front vowels; e. g. **Accent** (*'aktsént*) accent.

2. = (*k*) before back vowels; e. g. **Accord**, accord.

cch.

Pronounced (*c*) in some Greek and Latin words; e. g. **Bacchus**, **Gracchus**.

cci.

Pronounced (*tš*) in a few Italian loan-words; e. g. **Capriccio**, capriccio; mostly, however, the **i** is pronounced separately, = (*ĩ*), (*j*).

ch.

1. = (*ç*) after front vowels, and after consonants; e. g. **ich**, I, **solch**, such, **manch**, many a, **Pferch**, fold, pen; and *always* in the derivative syllable **chen**; e. g. **Papachen**, dear papa, **Frauchen**, little woman.

¹ (*tšĩ'tšəró'nə*); but (*tsĩ'tsəró'nə*) is frequent.

Also initial, in the following and similar foreign words:—

Chalkis , Chalcis	Cherusker , Cherusci
Chares (name)	Chiasma , chiasma
Charis (name)	Chimäre , chimera
Charon (name)	China , China
Chäronea , Chæronea	Chios (name)
Charybdis (name)	Chiron (name)
Chauker , Chauci	Chirurg , surgeon
Chemie , chemistry	Chlamys , chlamys
Cheops (name)	Chrie , chria
Cherson (name)	Chrysostomus , Chryso-
Chersones , Chersonesus	stom
Cherub , cherub	chthonisch , chthonian.

In the Old German names **Childerich**, **Chilperich**, (*ç*) is also pronounced for **ch**.

2. = (*c*) after back vowels, e. g. **ach**, **ah**, **rauchen**, smoke.

3. = (*k*) when followed by radical **s** = (*s*), in the following German words:—

Achse , axle	Fuchs , fox
Achsel , shoulder	Lachs , salmon
Buchs , in Buchsbaum , box-	Luchs , lynx
wood	Ochse , ox
Büchse , box, rifle	Sachse , Saxon
Dachs , badger	sechs , six (not in sechzehn ,
Deichsel , thill	sechzig)
drechseln , turn (on a lathe)	wachsen , grow
Eidechse , lizard	wechseln , change
Fechser , layer, bud	Weichsel , Vistula
Flachs , flax	Wichse , blacking.
Flechse , sinew	

Also in **Chemnitz**, **Chur** (names), and the following and some other words, not originally German:

Chalcedon , ¹ chalcedony	Cholera , cholera
Chaldäa , Chaldæa	Chor , choir
Chamäleon , chameleon	Chrestomathie , chrestomathy
Chan (also Khan), khan	Chrisam , chrism
Chaos , chaos (or <i>çaos</i>)	Christ , Christian
Charakter , character	Chrom , chromium
Chloe (name)	Chronik , chronicle.
Chlor , chlorine	
Chlorus (name)	

So also in Italian loan-words; e. g. **Scherzo**, scherzo.

4. = (*š*) in French loan-words, of which the following are among the most common with **ch** initial: —

Chaine , chain	Charpie , lint
Chaise , carriage	Chaussee , high road
chamois , chamois	Chef , principal
Champagner (<i>šampánjer</i>), champagne	Chemisett , shirt-front
Champignon , champignon	chevaleresk , chivalrous
Chance , chance	Chicane (= Schikane), chicane
changieren , change	Chiffre , cipher
Charge , commission	Chignon , chignon
Charlatan , charlatan	Chimäre (= Schimäre), chimera
Charlotte (name)	
charmant , charming	Chok , shock

5. = (*tš*), in a few foreign words; e. g. **Guttapercha**, guttapercha (*gutapértšā*, often however *gutapérčā*).

ck.

Pronounced (*k*), after short vowel; e. g. **dick**, thick.

¹ = (*kaltsé'don*). When name of town, = (*çaltsé'don*).

cqu.

Pronounced (*kv*); e. g. **Acquisition**, acquisition.

ç.

Always = (*s*) in French loan-words; e. g. **Façon**, shape.

d.

1. = (*d*), initial and medial; e. g. **du**, thou, **drei**, three, **Hände**, hands.

2. = (*t*), final; e. g. **Hand**, hand, **handlich**, handy.

3. Mute in French words such as **Fonds**, fund.

dd.

Pronounced (*d*), after short vowel; e. g. **Kladde**, waste-book.

dt.

Pronounced (*t*); e. g. **Stadt**, town, **wandte**, turned.

e.

1. = (*ē*) in open syllables (apart from cases mentioned under 4); e. g. **ade** (*'adê*), farewell, **Rede** (first *e*), speech; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **schwer**, heavy.

EXCEPTIONS. — Short (*e*) before **ph** = (*f*) in **Stephan**, Stephen, and before simple final consonant in:—

Billet , ¹ note	Hotel , hotel
Bouquet , ¹ bouquet	Reb- , in Rebhuhn , partridge
Chef , head, principal	Relief , relief
Des , D flat	Sem , Shem
des , of the, etc.	weg , away
es , it	wes , of what, etc.,
Gebhard (name)	
gen , towards	

and other foreign words, similar to those quoted.

In unaccented final syllables, in:—

Achilles (name), etc.	Joseph (name)
amen , amen	Requiem , Requiem
Debet , debet	Tibet , Thibet.
Elen , elk	

2. = (*ē*) in French words where this is the French sound; e. g. **Dessert**, dessert, **Carriere**, career.

3. = (*e*) in closed syllables (apart from cases under 4); e. g. **fest**, fast.

EXCEPTIONS. — Long (*ē*) in closed syllable in:

Beschwerde , trouble	Herd , hearth
Dresden (name)	Herde , flock
Ems (name of town) ²	Kebs , in Kebsweib , concubine
Erde , earth	Krebs , ³ crab
erst , ³ first	nebst , together with
Geberde , gesture	
Hedwig (name)	

¹ = (*biljét*), (*bukét*). In most words in **et** the **et** is pronounced (*ē't*); e. g. **Paket** (*pakēt*), packet, etc. For **Budget**, budget, see page 13.

² By North Germans wrongly pronounced (*'éms*), like the name of the river **Ems** in Hanover.

³ In Middle and South Germany: (*'érs*t), (*kréps*).

Pegnitz (name)	Teplitz (name)
Pferd , horse	Verden (name)
Quedlinburg (name)	Werden (name)
Schwedt (name)	werden , become
Schwert , sword	wert , worth, dear
Schwetz (name)	-werth , in Kaiserswerth
stets , always	(name), etc. ¹

4. = (ə) in the unaccented prefixes **be-** and **ge-**, and in the unaccented derivative or inflectional suffixes **e**,² **el**, **em**, **en**, **end**,³ **er**, **ern**, **es**, **est**, **et**, also combined, **ele**, etc.; e. g. **habe**, have, **Vogel**, bird, **Atem**, breath, **lieben**, love, **rasend**, furious, **Vater**, father, **eisern**, iron, **alles**, all, **leidet**, suffers, **ich handele**, I act, etc.

Similarly, unaccented **e** in cases like **Karneval**, carnival, etc. becomes (ə).

The **e** in **der**, the, **dem**, (to) the, **den**, the, **des**, of the, **es**, it, when unaccented, is also pronounced (ə).

eau.

Pronounced (ø) in French loan-words; e. g. **Plateau**, plateau.

¹ Sometimes long (ē) also in **Erz**, ore (not in **Erz-**, arch-).

² Also "mute" final **e** in French loan-words which in German are of the masculine or feminine gender (except after vowels); e. g. **Chance**, chance.

³ Not in **Elend**, misery, **elend**, miserable, which both = ('ē'lent). As to **el**, **em**, **en**, **es**, see exceptions under **e** 1, page 70 f.

ee.

1. = (*ē*); e. g. **Beet**, flower-bed.¹
2. = (*ē*) in English loan-words; e. g. **Beef-steak**,² beef-steak.

eh.

Invariably = (*ē*); e. g. **Reh**, roe, **stehlen**, steal.

ei.

1. = (*aï*); e. g. **Ei**, egg, **Seil**, rope.
2. = (*eï*), with mute **l**, in French words in **eil**, such as **Conseil**, council. North German pronunciation, (*elç*).

ein.

Pronounced (*ē*) in French loan-words such as **Plein**, plein. North German pronunciation, (*ey*).

em, en.

Pronounced (*ā*) in French loan-words such as **Trente-et-un**, trente-et-un.³ North German pronunciation, (*az*).

eu.

1. = (*oï*); e. g. **Heu**, hay, **Leute**, people.

¹ Unaccented in the naturalized loan-word **Kaffee** (*káfē*), coffee. But **Café** (*kafē*), coffee-house.

² Perhaps most commonly pronounced (*bīfstek*); but there are many variations.

³ Also in **Pension** (*pāšīō'n*), pension, boarding-house. But **ennuyiren**, (*anū'jī'rən*), tire.

2. = (ö) in French loan-words: e. g. **adieu**, good bye, **Redakteur**, editor.

ey.

Pronounced (aĩ) in names; e. g. **Meyer**.

é.

Always = (ē); only used in foreign words, as **Carré**, square, and in secondarily accented syllables of names where simple e would be read as (ə); e. g. **Jungé**.

f.

Invariably = (f); e. g. **Fall**, fall, **Lauf**, run.

ff.

Always = (f), after short vowels; e. g. **Schiff**, ship, **hoffen**, hope.

g.

1. = (g), initial, and in foreign words when beginning the primarily accented syllable; e. g. **gut**, good, **regieren**, reign, **Regress**, regress.

2. = (j), medial, after front vowels, and after consonants; e. g. **Siege**, victories, **Berge**, mountains, **regnen**, rain.

3. = (j), medial, after back vowels; e. g. **Tage**, days, **zogen**, drew.

4. = (ž), initial and medial, in the following and some other loan-words:—

Adagio , ¹ adagio	Gendarm , ² constable
Agio , ¹ agio	generös , generous
arrangieren , arrange	Genie , genius, ingenuity ³
Bagage , luggage	genieren , constrain
Bandage , bandage	Genre , ⁴ kind
changieren , change	Ingenieur , ⁵ engineer
Charge , commission, rank	Negligé , negligee
Doge , doge	Orange , orange
Eloge , praise, eulogy	Page , page (boy)
Gage , salary	Regie , ⁶ administration
Gelée , jelly	voltigieren , vault.

5. = (*dž*), often simply (*ž*), initial, in English and Italian words; e. g. **Gentleman**, **Giro**, giro.

6. = (*k*), final in **flugs**, quickly, and in foreign words such as **Log**, log.⁷

7. = (*ç*), final, after front vowels, and after consonants; e. g. **Sieg**, victory, **Berg**, mountain, **regsam**, active.

8. = (*c*), final, after back vowels; e. g. **Tag**, day, **zog**, drew, **Wagnis**, perilous enterprise.

gg.

1. = (*g*), medial; e. g. **Flagge**, flag.

2. = (*k*), final; e. g. **Brigg**, brig.⁷

¹ ('*adāžjō*'), ('*āžjō*').

² (*žandärm*).

³ Not in **genial**, full of genius, **Genius**, genius, spirit, where **g** = (*g*).

⁴ (*žār*), in North Germany often (*žāžər*).

⁵ ('*inžē-njōr*').

⁶ Not in **regieren**, reign (see page 74).

⁷ Unless the original pronunciation (*g*) be retained.

ggi.

Pronounced (*dž*) in Italian words such as **Arpeggio**, *arpeggio*. Often = (*džt*), (*džj*).

ge.

Pronounced (*ž*) in French loan-words such as **Flageolett**, *flageolet*, **Sergeant**, *sergeant*.

gn.

Besides (*gn*), (*jn*), (*jn*), and (*çn*), (*cn*) (on which see pronunciation of **g**, page 71):—

1. = (*gn*), in words originally Latin, or treated as such; e. g. **Magnat**, *magnate*, **Agnes** (name).

2. = (*nj*), in words originally French; e. g. **Mignon** (name).¹

gu.

Pronounced (*g*) in the following and some other foreign words:

Guerilla,² *guerilla*

Guido, *Guy*

Guillotine,² *guillotine*

Guinea³ (name)

Guinee,² *guinea*

Guipüre, *guipure*

Guirlande,² *garland*

Guitarre, *guitar*;

and in French loan-words in **gue**; e. g. **Drogue**, *drug*, **Intrigue**, *intrigue*.³

¹ Also in **Compagnon** (*kompanjô*), partner, but not **Compagnie** (= **Kompanie**) (*kompani*), company.

² (*ge'rîljā*), (*giljo'ti'nā*), (*gi'nē'ā*), (*gi'nē'*), (*gîrlāndə*).

³ (*drô'gə*), (*'intrî'gə*).

h.

Pronounced (*h*) when followed by a vowel that does not commence a suffix, and when not forming part of a digraph such as **ch**, **th**, etc. E. g. **Hand**, hand, **Ahorn**, maple-tree. Compare also **ha**, etc.

ha (h-a) etc.

After **t**, instead of **ah**, etc., **ha (h-a)**, etc. are written; e. g. **Thal**, valley, **Thran**, train-oil, **Thor**, fool, gate, etc. The pronunciation is the same as that of **ah**, etc. See also **th**.

i.

1. = (*i*) in open syllables; e. g. **Igel**, hedgehog; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **mir**, me.

Before **sch** (which consequently is not meant for **schsch**) = (§), in **Nische**, niche.

EXCEPTIONS. — Short (*i*) mostly pronounced in open syllable in **Clique**, clique, and always in **Kapitel**, chapter, **Zither** (musical instrument).

Short (*i*) before simple final consonant in:

April, April

bin, am

bis, till, as far as

Cis, C sharp¹

Him, in **Himbeere**, rasp-
berry

hin, thither

mit, with

im = in dem, in the; in, in

Ir, in Ireland, Ireland

Krim, Crimea

Schwib, in **Schwibbogen**,
vaulted arch

Sin, in **Singrün**, peri-
winkle

Winfried (name);

¹ And similar musical terms: **Dis**, D sharp, etc.

also in the unaccented suffixes **ib** (**Wittib** = **Witwe**, widow), **ich** (**lich**, rich), **ig**, **in**, **is**, **isch**, and **nis**;¹ e. g. **Bottich**, vat, **Käfig**, cage, **Königin**, queen, **Firnis**, varnish, **Harnisch**, armour, **Ereignis**, event; and in unaccented **ik**, **ir**, **it**; e. g. **Poetik**,² art of poetry, **Deficit**, deficiency, **Saphir**, sapphire.

Mostly also in **Pilgrim**, pilgrim, and always in names such as **Joachim**, **Arnim**.

2. = (i), in closed syllables; **Kiste**, chest.

3. = (j), before (ə); e. g. **Familie**, family, **Spanien**, Spain.

Compare **ai**, **ei**, **oi**, **ui**, etc.

ie.

1. = (î); e. g. **sie**, she, **Liebe**, love. So also in many words of foreign origin in **ie**, mostly abstract nouns, names of sciences, etc. from French; e. g.:—

Akademie , academy	Demokratie , democracy
Anarchie , anarchy	Energie , energy
Anatomie , anatomy	Epidemie , epidemic
Aristokratie , aristocracy	Gallerie , gallery
Artillerie , artillery	Garantie , warranty
Astronomie , astronomy	Genie , genius
Compagnie , company	Geographie , geography

¹ In the plural the **n** or **s** is doubled, according to the general rule; e. g. **Königinnen**, **Ereignisse**.

² Provincially (in the Middle and South of Germany) also accented **ik**, **ip**, **it**, **iz**, as in **Musik**, music, **Prinzip**, principle, **Granit**, granite, **Hospiz**, hospice, etc., are pronounced with short (i) instead of (î).

Geometrie, geometry
Harmonie, harmony
Industrie, industry
Infanterie, infantry
Kolonie, colony
Kopie, copy
Lotterrie, lottery
Melodie, melody
Orthographie, ortho-
 graphy
Partie, party, part

Phantasie, phantasy
Philologie, philology
Philosophie, philosophy
Poesie, poetry
Symmetrie, symmetry
Sympathie, sympathy
Telegraphie, telegraphy
Theologie, theology, di-
 vinity
Theorie, theory;

in all verbs ending in **ieren**, e. g.:—

regieren, reign

spazieren, go for a walk;

and in most noms in **ier**, e. g.:—

Barbier, barber

Manier, manner

Kanonier, gunner

Quartier, quarter.

Klavier, piano

2. = (*iə*), but often only (*i*), in:—

Marie, Mary

Sophie, Sophia.

3. = (*ɛə*), (*jə*); in many nouns in **ie**, mostly taken from Latin; e. g.:—

Aktie, share

Kurie, curie

Familie, family

Linie, line

Furie, fury

Materie, matter

Glorie, glory

Mumie, mummy

Grazie, grace

Prämie, premium

Historie, history

Reliquie, relic;

Injurie, insult

in names of plants such as

Cichorie, chicory

Fuchsie, Fuchsia;

in Christian names such as

Amalie, Amelia

Lucie, Lucy;

Emilie, Emily

in names of countries in **ien**, e. g.:—

Belgien , Belgium,	Spanien , Spain, etc.,
Indien , India	

(so also:—

Belgier , Belgian	Spanier , Spaniard, etc.),
--------------------------	-----------------------------------

and in names in **ien** only used in the plural, e. g.:—

Ferien , holidays	Mobilien , furniture, etc.
--------------------------	-----------------------------------

4. = (*ĩê*), (*jê*), in foreign words such as

Diego (name)	Hygiene , hygiene;
---------------------	---------------------------

Gabriele , Gabriella	
-----------------------------	--

also in French words in **ier** where **ier** retains its French pronunciation (**r** silent), e. g.:—

Atelier , studio	Metier , trade
Bankier , banker	Portier , porter.

5. = (*ĩê*), (*jê*), in French words where **ie** is the French spelling; e. g.:—

Barriere , barrier	Tantieme , royalty, share.
Karriere , career	

6. = (*ĩê*), (*jê*), in foreign words such as

Patient , patient	Triennium , space of three years
Audienz , audience	
speziell , special	Dnieper (name).
Serviette , napkin	

7. = (*ê*), in:—

Viertel , quarter, fourth	vierzehn , fourteen
viertellen , quarter (or <i>ĩ</i>)	vierzig , forty;

also sometimes unaccented in **vielleicht**, perhaps.

ieh.

Always = (*ĩ*); e. g. **Vieh**, cattle, **stiehlt**, steals.

ieu.

Pronounced (œ) in **Lieutenant** (= **Leutnant**), lieutenant.

ih.

Pronounced (i̇) in:—

ihm, ihn, him

ihnen, them

ihr, her, their; you

ihrer, of her, of them

ihrig, hers, theirs.

il.

Pronounced (ɨ) in French words such as **Detail**, detail, **Fauteuil**, easy-chair. North German pronunciation, (*detálç*), (*fo'tölç*), etc.

ill (ll).

Pronounced (lj) in French words such as **Bouteille**, bottle, — the final **e** being sounded, = (ə) —, **Medaillon**, medallion, **Postillon**, postillion.

im, in.

Pronounced (ē) in French words such as **Bassin**, basin. North German pronunciation, (*basétç*), etc.

j.

1. Regularly = (j); e. g. **ja**, yes, **Major**, major.

2. = (ž), in the following and some similar words:—

VICTOR, German Pronunciation.

6

Jalousie , Venetian blinds	Journal , journal
Jargon , jargon	Don Juan ¹ (name).
Jenny (name)	

Jasmin, jasmine, has mostly (*j*) in North German pronunciation.

3. = (*dž*), for which, however, (*ž*) is commonly substituted, in a few English words:—

Jockey , jockey	Jury , jury,
------------------------	---------------------

the latter often being pronounced in the German way, with *j* = (*j*).

k.

Invariably = (*k*); e. g. **kahl**, bald.

l.

Pronounced (*l*); e. g. **lahm**, lame. See **il**.

ll.

Pronounced (*l*); e. g. **voll**, full. See **ill**.

m.

Pronounced (*m*); e. g. **mir**, me. See **am**, **em**, etc.

mm.

Invariably = (*m*); e. g. **Lamm**, lamb.

n.

1. = (*n*); e. g. **nie**, never, **an**, at. See **an**, etc.

2. = (*ŋ*). See **ng** and **nk**.

¹ = (*dôžw̃ä*). North German pronunciation, (*dôžw̃ay*).

ng.

1. = (ŋ); e. g. **singen**, sing, **lang**, long.
2. = (ŋg), when **ng** is followed by a vowel other than **e** = (ə) or by a consonant and such a vowel; mostly in Old German or foreign names; e. g.

Ingo**Ganges**¹**Albalonga****Ingraban.****nk.**

Pronounced (ŋk); e. g. **sinken**, sink, **Dank**, thanks.

nn.

Pronounced (n); e. g. **Mann**, man. See **en**.

o.

1. = (ō) in open syllables; e. g. **so**, so, **Rose**, rose; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **Gebot**, commandment.

Before **fs** (when it does not stand for **ss**) = (s) in:—

blofs, bare**Klofs**, dumpling**Flofs**, raft**Stofs**, thrust.**grofs**, great

Before **ch** (not standing for **chch**) = (c) in **hoch**, high.²

¹ = (gānges), the river Ganges; but **Ganges**, genitive of **Gang**, = (gāngas).

² But **Hochzeit**, wedding, **Hochheim** (name), with short (o).

EXCEPTIONS. — Short (*o*) in open syllable in loan-words, such as **Berlogue**, trinket, **Joli** (name of dog).

Often in syllables preceding the accented one, e. g.:—

Kolofs, colossus

Komit , committee

Pomade, pomatum

Short (*o*) before simple final consonant in:—

Brom-, in **Brombeere**, blackberry

Chok, shock

Don, don (also name)

grob,¹ coarse

Grog,² grog

Gros, gross

Jot, letter J

Pomeranze, orange

Promenade, promenade

Volont r, volunteer.

Lor-, in **Lorbeer**, laurel

Mob,² mob

ob,³ if

Top, top

vom = **von dem**, of the

von, of

vor in **Vorteil**, advantage,

and in unaccented final syllables; e. g. **Jakob**, Jacob, **Nabob**, and many words in **or**, **os**; e. g. **Doktor**, doctor, **Chaos**, chaos.

2. = (*o*), in closed syllables; e. g. **Gott**, God.

EXCEPTIONS. — Long (* *) in closed syllable in:—

Jost (name)

Kloster, convent

Lotse, pilot

Mond, moon

Obst, fruit

Ostern, Easter

¹ Also in **Grobheit**, coarseness, **Grobschmied**, blacksmith. Not, however, in **grobe**, etc., **Grobian**, brute.

² Pronounced (*gr k*), (*m p*).

³ But **Obacht**, heed, **beobachten**, observe = (* b cht*), (*b ' b cht n*).

Propst, provost**Trost**, consolation¹**Thorn** (name)**Vogt**, bailiff, reeve.

Also in **Fort**, fort, **Ressort**, department, with mute **t**, and similar French loan-words.²

oa.

Pronounced (*ō*) in English words, as **Toast**, toast, sometimes pronounced (*to·ást*). Also in **Coaks** (supposed to be the English spelling), coke.

oe.

Pronounced (*ō*) in Low German names; e. g. **Koesfeld**, **Soest**; not accented in **Itzehoe**.

oen.

Pronounced (*ō*) in the French loan-word **Coeur**, hearts (at cards).

oh.

Invariably = (*ō*); e. g. **roh**, raw, **Öhr**, ear.

oi.

1. = (*oi*) in a few words originally English or Low German; e. g.:—

ahoi, ahoy**Boizenburg** (name).**Boi**, buoy

2. = (*ō*) in Low German names; e. g.:—

Grevenbroich**Voigt** (**Voigtland**).**Troisdorf**

¹ Often also in **Rost**, grill (not in **Rost**, rust).

² Observe, however, **Lord**, lord, = (*lórt*).

3. = (o'a) in French loan-words; e. g. **Bou-
doir**, boudoir;¹ = (o'a) in **chamois**, chamois.

om, on.

Pronounced (ō) in French words such as **Ballon**, balloon.² North German pronunciation, (og).

oo.

Pronounced (ō) in:—

Boot, boat

Moos, moss.

Moor, moor

ou.

Used in French words, and pronounced the same as German **u**:—

1. = (ū) in open syllables; e. g. **Route**, route; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **Tour**, tour.

2. = (u) in closed syllables; e. g. **Ressource**, resource.. Also before **ch** = (š) in **Douche**, douche.

ö.

1. = (ō) in open syllables; e. g. **öde**, desert; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **schön**, beautiful.

2. = (ö) in closed syllables; e. g. **Mörder**, murder.

¹ **Comptoir** (= **Kontor**) is mostly pronounced (*kontōr*).

² Not in feminine words in **ion**, such as **Nation**, nation, where **on** is pronounced (ō'n). So also **Bataillon** = (*bat-taljō'n*), battalion, **Eskadron** = (*'eskadrō'n*), squadron.

EXCEPTIONS. — Long (ō) in closed syllable in: —

Behörde , authority	Österreich , Östreich ,
-förde , in Eckernförde	Austria
(name), etc.	Wörth (name), also in
Flötz , layer, stratum	Donauwörth , etc.

ö.

Invariably = (ö); e. g. **Höhle**, cavern.

ow.

Pronounced (ō) in the loan-word **Bowle**, bowl, and unaccented in Low German names in **ow**, as **Bülow**, **Grabow**.

p.

1. Regularly = (p); e. g. **Paar**, pair.
2. Mute in French loan-words such as **Coup**, coup.

ph.

Pronounced (f) in the German word **Epheu**, ivy; and in words originally Greek; e. g. **Philosophie**, philosophy.

pp.

Invariably = (p); e. g. **Rappe**, black horse, **Trupp**, troop, hord.

pph.

Pronounced (f) in the Greek name **Sappho**.

qu.

1. Regularly = (*kv*); e. g. **Quelle**, spring, **bequem**, convenient.

2. = (*k*), in some French loan-words; e. g.:—
Bouquet, bouquet **Marquis**, marquis.
Clique, clique

r.

1. Regularly = (*r*); e. g. **rauh**, rough, **hier**, here.

2. Mute in French words in **er** such as **Diner**, dinner, and some words in **ier** (see **ie**).

rh.

Pronounced (*r*), in Greek words; e. g. **Rhabarber**, rhubarb.

rr.

Always = (*r*), after a short vowel; e. g. **Narr**, fool, **verwirren**, confound.

rrh.

Pronounced (*r*), the preceding vowel short; in Greek words; e. g. **Katarrh**, cold.

s.

1. = (*z*), initial before vowels, and medial before vowels, or liquids originally preceded by *e* = (*ə*); e. g. **so**, so, **Rose**, rose, **winsle** (= **winsele**), whine.

2. = (*s*), initial before consonants, medial before consonants, and final; e. g. **Skizze**, sketch, **ist**, is, **Hals**, neck.

3. (*š*), initial, in the combinations **sp** and **st**, and also when preceded by German prefixes; e. g. **sprechen**, speak, (**besprechen**, speak about), **stehen**, stand, (**verstehen**, understand), **spekulieren**, speculate, **studieren**, study.

In naturalized loan-words (*šp*) and (*št*) are frequently used also after foreign prefixes; e. g. in **Inspektor**, inspektor, **konstatieren**, state, affirm, etc., but this cannot yet be recommended.

In modern foreign names, except familiar ones, such as

Spinoza
Staffa

Stambul
Stuart

initial **sp** and **st** are pronounced (*sp*) and (*st*).

4. Mute in French words such as **Marquis**, **marquis**.

sch.

1. Regularly = (*š*); e. g. **scharf**, sharp, **mischen**, mix.

2. = (*sk*) in Italian words, e. g. **Scherzo**, **scherzo**.

sh.

Pronounced (*š*) in English words; e. g. **Shawl**, (*šál*), shawl, **Sherry**, sherry; also in **Shlips**, neck-tie.

fs (ß), ss (ſſ).

Both invariably = (s); e. g. **Fufs**, foot, **Kasse**, cash.

t.

1. Regularly = (t); e. g. **Tau**, rope, **warten**, wait, **mit**, with.

2. = (ts) before unaccented **i** followed by an accented vowel in words originally Latin; e. g. **Nation**, nation, **Patient**, patient; followed by unaccented **e** = (ə) in **Aktie**, share,¹ and **en** = (ən), as in **Böotien**, Bœotia.

3. Mute in French words such as

Depot, depot

Budget, budget

Arrangement, arrange-
ment.

th.

Always = (t); in German words only occurring through transposition of the letter **h** when used to indicate length of a neighbouring vowel; e. g. **Thal** (compare **Zahl**), valley, and, instead of **t**, in some German names; e. g.:—

Bertha

Günther

Lothar

Lothringen, Lorraine

Mathilde, Matilda

Walther(Walter), Walter.

th = (t) is also written in Greek and other foreign words; e. g. **Theater**, theatre, **Thee**, tea.

¹ In other words **z** (c) is written instead of **t** when unaccented **e** follows; e. g. **Grazie**, grace. When preceded by **s**, **t** = (t); e. g. **Hostie**, host.

tt.

Invariably = (*t*); e. g. **fett**, fat, **bitter**, bitter.

tz.

Always = (*ts*); e. g. **sitzen**, sit, **Satz**, sentence.

u.

1. = (*ū*) in open syllables; e. g. **du**, thou, **rufen**, call; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **gut**, good.

Before final **fs** (when not standing for **ss**)
= (*s*) in:—

Fufs, foot

Rufs, soot.

Grufs, greeting

Before **ch** (which does not stand for **chch**)
= (*c*) in:—

Bruch, fen¹

Kuchen, cake

Buch, book

suchen, seek

Buche, beech

Truchsefs, dapifer

Fluch, curse

Tuch, cloth.

Often before **chs** = (*ks*) in

Wuchs, growth

wuchs, grew,

and before **sch** = (*š*) in **wusch**, washed.

EXCEPTIONS. — Short (*u*) before simple consonant, including **th**, in:—

Klub,² club

um, round, about

plus, plus

Ur-, in **Urteil**, verdict

Luther (name)

zum = **zu dem**, to the

Rum, rum

zur = **zu der**, to the,

¹ Not in **Bruch**, break, rupture.

² Pronounced in the German way, = (*klúp*).

and unaccented in loan-words; e. g. **Modus**, mode, **Sirup**, syrup.

2. = (u) in closed syllables; e. g. **Mutter**, mother, **Kunst**, art.

EXCEPTIONS. — Long (ū) in closed syllable in :—

Geburt,¹ birth

pusten, pant

Husten, cough

Schuster, shoemaker

Ludwig, Lewis

Wust, chaos, trash.

3. = (ü) in open syllables, in French loan-words; e. g. **Aperçu**, sketch.

4. = (u) in closed syllables, in French loan-words; e. g. **Budget**, budget.

5. = (v) in the combination **qu**. See **qu**.

uh.

Invariably = (ū); e. g. **Kuh**, cow.

ui.

Pronounced (uɪ) in **hui**, ho, **pfui**, fie.

um, un.

Pronounced (ȳ) in French words such as **Parfum**, perfume, **Vingt-un**.

North German pronunciation, (öʒ).

ü.

1. = (ü), in open syllables; e. g. **müde**,

¹ Also pronounced (u), and always short (ü) in **gebürtig**, native.

tired; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **für**, for.

Before **fs** = (*s*) in **süfs**, sweet.

Before **sch** = (*š*) in **Rüſche**, ruche.

2. = (*ü*) in closed syllables; e. g. **Hütte**, hut, **Bürde**, burden.

EXCEPTIONS. — Long (*ū*) in closed syllable in : —

düster, gloomy

Rüster, elm

Nüster, nostril

wüst, waste.

üh.

Invariably = (*ū*); e. g. **kühn**, bold.

v.

1. = (*f*) in German words; e. g. **viel**, much; also in the old loan-words

Veilchen (**Veiel**), violet

Vers, verse

Veit, Vitus, Guy

Vogt, governor;

and always when final; e. g. **Motiv**, motive.

2. = (*v*) in foreign words, mostly of Latin or Romance origin; e. g. **Vase**, vase, **oval**, oval.

w.

Regularly pronounced (*v*); e. g. **wohl**, well.

On **ow** = (*ō*) see **ow**.

x.

1. Regularly pronounced (*ks*); e. g. **Axt**, axe, **Index**, index.

2. = (ʒ) in **Don Quixote**¹ (name).

3. Mute in French forms such as **Bureaux**,² offices.

y.

1. = (ȳ) or (ȳ̄) in open syllables; e. g. **Mythe**, myth; and before simple final consonants; e. g. **Asyl**, refuge.

Also in unaccented **yr**, as in **Satyr**, satyr, etc.

2. = (ȳ) or (ȳ̄) in closed syllables; e. g. **Myrte**, myrtle.

3. = (ȳ̄) in names, e. g. **Schwyz**.

4. = (ȳ̄) in names, e. g. **Hyrtl**.

5. = (ȳ̄), initial or medial; e. g. **loyal**, loyal.

z.

1. Regularly = (ts); e. g. **zu**, to, too.

2. = (z) in a few foreign words; e. g.:—

Bazar, bazaar

Vezier (= **Wesir**), vizier.³

Gaze, gauze

zz.

Pronounced (ts) in Italian loan-words; e. g.:—

Skizze, sketch

Strazze, waste-book.

¹ = (dôki'sot), North German pronunciation, (dôgki'sot), as if spelled in the French way, **Don Quichotte**. Rarely = (don ki'côtə).

² But **Bureaus**, which is also used, = (bü'rô's).

³ **Bronze**, bronze, is generally pronounced (brôgə), (brôgə).

GERMAN ACCENT, AND OTHER PECULIARITIES OF GERMAN PRONUNCIATION.

It has often been remarked that a person may speak a language with perfect correctness and fluency, and yet be detected as a foreigner, because he has not yet acquired the native *accent*.

It will usually be found, however, that, although grammar and idiom may be faultless, yet either the general mode of articulation or the laws of sound peculiar to the language have been imperfectly mastered. Apart from these points, what is commonly called accent still comprises two very different things, viz. *stress*, and *pitch* or *tone*.

MODE OF ARTICULATION.

The German mode of articulation, as differing from the English, may be said to be characterized by the formation of the vowels, especially the round vowels, and of the dentals, as described above (see chapter on German Sounds), the tongue-articulation being forwarder and more determined, and

the lips freely used in the formation both of vowel and consonant-sounds. To German ears, spoken English, as well as German pronounced in the English way, sounds to a certain degree unarticulated.

LAWS OF SOUND.

Of German sound-laws (which mainly result from the peculiarities of German articulation and accentuation), the following are the most important for English speakers. Several have previously been alluded to.

1. Initial vowels, unless almost unaccented and closely connected with the preceding word, are preceded by the glottal stop, (ʔ), even when occurring in the interior of compound words; e. g. **all** (ʔál), **überall** (ʔü·bərʔál), everywhere.

2. Final vowels, except unaccented **e** = (ə), and the vowel **a** in the interjections **da** (dá), there, **na** (ná), well, etc., are long, whether primarily accented or not; e. g. **du** (dû), thou, **Kakadu** (kákadû), cockatoo.

3. Long vowels are strictly simple vowels, and not diphthongal as English **oo** = (ūw) in **fool**, etc. (see examples under 2).

4. Final consonants, except liquids (**l**, **m**, **n**, **ng**, **r**), are voiceless and sharp, even when spelled **b**, **d**, **g**; e. g. **ab** (ʔáp), off, **Sieg** (zîç), victory.

5. Final consonants, liquids included, are short, even after short vowels; e. g. **Quell** (*kvéł*), well, **Hand** (*hánt*), hand.

6. Long consonants only occur instead of double consonants, either in composition, or where two words are closely connected; e. g. **mitteilen** (*mítāīlən*), communicate, **not thun** (*nô·tū'n*), be needful, with long (*t*), — only when particular distinctness is intended (*nô·t tū'n*).

In rapid speech, the simple *short* consonant is generally pronounced: (*mítāīlən*), (*nô·tū'n*).

The following changes commonly take place and may be tolerated in conversational German.

7. If final voiceless consonants are closely followed by their voiced correspondents, the following vowel not bearing a principal accent, the voiced sound is generally omitted; e. g. **hast du** (*hástū*),¹ instead of (*hást dū*), hast thou, **mufs sich** (*músiç*), instead of (*mús ziç*), must . . . itself.

8. Initial (*z*) preceded in composition by a voiceless consonant often becomes (*s*); e. g. **Ab-sicht** (*'ápsicht*), intention, instead of the normal (*'ápziçt*).

9. (*p*) in (*mp*) followed by a third consonant, especially by (*f*), is often omitted; e. g. **Kampf** (*kámf*), instead of (*kámpf*), combat.

For initial (*pf*), simple (*f*) is frequent; e. g. **Pferd** (*fêrt*), instead of (*pfêrt*), horse.

¹ Also (*hás dū*), etc., the voiceless sound being omitted.

10. (*t*) in (*nt*) followed by a third consonant, especially by (*s*), is similarly often omitted; e. g. **ganz** (*gáns*), instead of (*gánt*s), whole.

11. (*m*) often becomes either (*n*), or else (*m*) after labials, (*n*) after dentals, (*g*) after gutturals (see pages 29 f.).

STRESS AND EMPHASIS.

STRESS.

As in English, the different syllables of words of more than one syllable are pronounced with different degrees of force. As the accentuation is in most cases correctly indicated in dictionaries, and partly in grammars in ordinary use, it will here be sufficient to point out the leading principles.

SIMPLE WORDS.

Genuine German Words.

In genuine German words, the radical syllable, which is also the first syllable of the word, has the principal accent or *stress*, the remaining syllables weaker stresses,¹ only prefixes and suffixes with *e* = (*ə*) being altogether unaccented; e. g. **ein**, one, **eine**, one (fem.), **einig**, at one, **einigen**, unite, **Einigung**, agreement, **Verein**, association, **geeinigt**, united, **Vereinigung**, union, etc.

¹ Only the principal stress is marked in the following examples.

EXCEPTIONS: **Forelle**, trout, **lebendig**, alive; mostly also **lutherisch**, Lutheran.¹

German words with terminations of foreign origin which are regularly accented, are not really exceptions. Such endings are: **ei**, e. g. **Bettelei**, beggary; **ieren**, e. g. **hausieren**, peddle; **ur**, e. g. **Glasur**, glazing; **enser**, **ensisch**, e. g. **Badenser**, inhabitant of Baden, **badensisch**, belonging to Baden (cp. **Athenienser**, **atheniensisch**, Athenian, etc.).

Loan- Words.

Loan-words, except those which have become perfectly naturalized, as a rule retain their original accent.

Such words as have been incorporated into the language in the Old High German period (before 1100 A. D.) are no longer foreign in form, and are accented in the German way. They are mostly of Latin origin. E. g. **Münze**, mint, **Fenster**, window. — Unsettled (in sing.): **Altar**, **Altar**, altar.

In the Middle High German period (down to about 1500 A. D.) many French words found their way into German. They have partly submitted to German accentuation, and are quite

¹ In **lebendig**, the stress has been shifted to the following heavy syllable; **Forelle** and **lutherisch** may have been influenced by loan-words such as **Kapelle**, chapel, **ätherisch**, ethereal.

German in appearance, e. g. **Abenteuer**, adventure, **Dutzend**, dozen; partly the French stress is preserved, e. g. **Partei**, party, **turnieren**, joust. — Doublets: **Banner** — **Panier**, banner, **Demant** — **Diamant**, diamond.

Words received into the language in the Modern High German period mostly retain their foreign accent, as also other traces of their foreign origin; e. g. **adieu**, good-bye, **Hotel**, hotel. — Latin-French doublets with regard to stress: **Phänomen**, **Phänomen** (-*mê'n*), phenomenon, **Statue** (*štâ'tuə*) or (*štātũ'ə*), statue.

Of words in **ik**, some follow the Latin accentuation, others the French. To the latter class (with stress on **ik**) belong:—

Fabrik , works	Politik , politics
Katholik , catholic	Republik , republic
Kritik , critique	publik , public

and mostly also:—

Arithmetik , arithmetic	Musik , music
Mathematik , mathematics	Physik , physics. ¹

On words in **ie** see pages 78 ff.

Words in **or** are mostly taken from the Latin and accentuated accordingly; e. g. **Autor**, author, **Doctor**, doctor, etc., the stress shifting to the termination in the plural; e. g. **Autoren**, with **o** = (*ô*).² So also **Dämon**, demon, plur. **Dämonen**.

¹ But Latin accent in **Kritiker**, critic, **Politiker**, politician, **Mathematiker**, mathematician, etc.

² Stress on **or** = (*ô'r*) also in the sing. e. g. in **Humor**, humor, **Meteor**, meteor, **Tenor**, tenor voice.

There is similar shifting of stress in **Äther**, ether — **ätherisch**, ethereal, **Balsam**, balsam, balm — **balsamisch**, balsamic, etc.

In words of like termination that are frequently used in juxtaposition the stress is often drawn back on the first syllable, e. g. **Nominativ**, nominative, **Genitiv**, genitive, etc.

Of names accented on the final syllables, besides **Athen**, Athens, **Florenz**, Florence, **Korinth**, Corinth, **Paris**, **Turin**, may be mentioned: **Meran**, **Tirol**, and North German names of towns in **in**, e. g. **Berlin**, **Stettin**. Observe German stress in **Koblenz**, Coblenz, **Konstanz**, Constance.

COMPOUNDS.

General Remarks.

1. In compounds, the first part of which is a nominal stem, the radical syllable of the first component (this being in most cases the individualizing part of the whole word) as a rule bears the principal stress, the radical syllables of the remaining components weaker stresses ($>$); e. g. **Hausherr**, master of the house, **Hausherrn-würde**, the dignity of being the master of the house.

If however the last component in the individualizing one, it in its turn receives the stress ($<$); e. g. **Jahrhundert**, century; but again, e. g. **Pestjahrhundert**, century of the plague.

Equal stress (=), as in English **steel-pen**, **twenty-one**, only rarely occurs in German, and mostly serves to emphasize the meaning of the second part of the compound; e. g. **steinreich**, enormously rich.

2. It is necessary to distinguish between independent compounds, and compounds derived from such. E. g. in **Übertreibung**, exaggeration, the stress is on the second part, because the word is not compounded of **über**, over, and "**Treibung**" (as, e. g. **Überrass**, excess, is of **über**, and **Mass**, measure), but derived from the verb **übertreiben**, exaggerate.

3. The prefixes **be**, **emp**, **ent**, **er**, **ge**, **ver**, **zer** are unaccented, unless the accent be shifted on to them for the sake of contradistinction; e. g. **vergehen**, perish — **zergehen**, dissolve.

Special Remarks.

I. Nouns.

1. The *second* part of the compound, instead of the first, is accented:—

- (a) In loose compounds consisting of adjective and noun; e. g. (**der**) **Hohepriester**, high-priest.
- (b) In most compound geographical names the first part of which is an adjective or a genitive case; e. g. **Langensalza**, **Königswinter**.¹

¹ Names in **born**, **bronn**, **brück**, **brunn**, **förde**, **grätz**, **hall**, **münde**, **reuth**, **rode**, **walde**, **werth**, **wörth** regularly have this accentuation; e. g. **Paderborn**, **Hell-**

- (c) In compounds denoting a period of time, the first part being a genitive case; e. g. **Tagesanfang**, beginning of the day. So also **Jahrhundert**, century, and similar terms.
- (d) In compound names of holy days; e. g. **Palmsonntag**, Palm Sunday.
- (e) In some compounds, the second part of which is itself a compound and longer than the first; e. g. **Generalpostmeister**, postmaster general.
- (f) Sometimes in **Neujahr**, New Year, **Bürgermeister**, mayor.

2. Both parts of the compound have *equal stress*:—

- (a) In double names forming loose compounds, such as **Hessen-Nassau**.
- (b) In compounds the first part of which only serves to emphasize, not exactly to qualify,

bronn, **Osnabrück**, **Reinhardtsbrunn**, **Eckernförde**, **Königgrätz**, **Reichenhall**, **Swinemünde**, **Gailenreuth**, **Eberswalde**, **Kaiserswerth**, **Donauwörth**. Other names however, in spite of their being compounded with an adjective or genitive case, are treated like simple words; e. g. **Oberndorf**; **Karlsbad**, **Karlsruhe**, **Landshut**. So also **Greifswald** in the correct local pronunciation; but, like **Stralsund**, it is frequently misspronounced with stress on the second (the latter e. g. in Schiller's *Wallenstein*). Observe the German pronunciation of **Hannover**, Hanover, with stress on o, the word being originally a compound (= **hohen Ufer**, high bank). — Again: **Aschaffenburg**, **Bernburg**, **Elberfeld**.

the meaning of the second; e. g. **Erzschelm**, arch rogue.¹

- (c) In long compounds both parts of which are again compounded; e. g. **Vordergaumen-reibelaut**, palatal continuant.

3. Shifting of stress pretty frequently occurs when the first portion itself compounded and the second word of it might possibly form the first word of the second portion; e. g. **Landgerichtsdirektor**, as if compounded of **Land** and **Gerichtsdirektor**, although really = **Landgericht** + **Direktor**.

II. Adjectives and Adverbs.

1. The *second*, instead of the first part, bears the principal stress:—

- (a) In **leibeigen**, held in thralldom, **herzeigen**, most beloved, **vollkommen**, perfect, **willkommen**, welcome, where the first part is no longer felt as qualifying the second.
- (b) In the adjective **ausgezeichnet**, excellent, as distinct from the p. p. **ausgezeichnet**. So also mostly **fortwährend** (adj. and adv.), continual(ly), **ausnehmend** (adv.), uncommonly.
- (c) In compounds the first part of which is **all**, only serving to generalize or emphasize the meaning of the word; e. g. **allgemein**, ge-

¹ But **Judas der Erzschelm** (= miscreant), just as **Erzbischof**, archbishop; etc.

neral: so also in compounds with **hoch**; e. g. **hochwürdig**, reverend.

- (d) In compounds the first part of which forms an attribute of a following substantive stem; e. g. **hohepriesterlich**, pontifical.
- (e) In loose compounds such as **menschenmöglich**, within the power of man.
- (f) In some adjectives in **lich**:—

abscheulich , abominable	eigenthümlich , peculiar
absonderlich , particular	handgreiflich , obvious
augenblicklich , instantaneous	hauptsächlich , principal
	ursprünglich , original
augenscheinlich , evident	vornehmlich , especial(ly)
ausdrücklich , express	vortrefflich , excellent
ausführlich , detailed	vorzüglich , exquisite
ausserordentlich , extraordinary	wahrscheinlich , probable;

 often also in **absichtlich**, intentional.
- (g) In some adjectives in **ig**:— **barmherzig**, merciful, **dreieinig**, **dreifaltig**, triune; mostly in **wahrhaftig**, true (always when adv.), **zukünftig**, future; often in **armselig**, miserable, **aufrichtig**, sincere, **freiwillig**, voluntary, **holdselig**, most lovely, **inbrünstig**, ardent, **notwendig**, necessary.
- (h) Mostly in **offenbar**, manifest.
- (i) In compounds with **alt**, such as **altenglisch**, Old English, **altnordisch**, Old Norse, Icelandic, etc., because they are often used in juxtaposition.¹

¹ Mostly however **altddeutsch**, **althochdeutsch**, as

- (k) In compounds with **un**, if the second part of the compound is a verbal adjective,—the radical syllable of the verb bearing the stress; e. g. **unerhörbar**, inaudible, **unabänderlich**, unalterable;¹ if the second part is a p. p. with accented prefix, the latter retains the accent; e. g. **unangemeldet**, not announced. — Other adjectives, not derived from verbs: **ungeheuer**, immense (but subst. = *Ungeheuer*, monster), **ungemein**, uncommon.

2. Both parts of the compound have *equal stress* :—

- (a) In compounds the first part of which only serves to emphasize the second; e. g. **erzdumm**, very stupid, brainless, **blutarm**, very poor, penniless;² etc.
- (b) In very long compounds such as **unwiederbringlich**, irrecoverable, instead of **unwiederbringlich** (cf. 1. k).

III. Verbs.

1. The *second* part of the compound is accented :—

- (a) In compounds the first part of which is the
 ————
 opposed to **neu(hoch)deutsch**; so also **altfränkisch** = **altmodisch**, old-fashioned.

¹ So also **unmöglich**, impossible; **möglich** being derived from **mögen** (= **vermögen**), to be able.

² But **blutarm**, anemic, with stress on the first part.

inseparable prefix **miss**; e. g. **missbrauchen**, abuse.

(b) In compounds with the inseparable prefix **voll**; e. g. **vollenden**, complete (not where **voll** is a separable adjective, as in **vollgiessen**, to fill to the brim).

(c) In compounds with the inseparable prefixes **durch**, **hinter**, **über**, **um**, **unter**, **wieder**; e. g. **durchdringen**, permeate, fill, **hinterbringen**, communicate (secretly), **übersetzen**, translate, **umziehen**, enclose, **unterstellen**, presuppose, **wiederholen**, repeat (not where **durch**, **hinter**, etc., are separable adverbs = **hindurch**, **dahinter**, etc.; as **durchdringen**, urge one's way through; etc.).

IV. Particles.

Compound particles as a rule are accented not on the first, but on the *second* part; e. g. **bergauf**, up hill, **alsbald**, forthwith.

The following words are however accented on the *first* part:— **also**, consequently, **dennoch**, nevertheless, **wiederum**, again, which are no longer looked upon as compounds; so also frequently **vorher**, before, **nachher**, afterwards, **gradaus**, straight on, **beinah**, **beinahe**, almost, **aufserdem**, besides, **trotzdem**, nevertheless; **aufserhalb**, outside, **oberhalb**, above, etc.; **einerlei**, of one kind (but **einerlei**, no matter), **zweiterlei**, of two kinds, different, **derlei**, of that

kind, etc.; **einmal**, once, a single time (but **einmal**, once = some time), **zweimal**, twice, etc.;¹ **damals**, then, **niemals**, never, etc.; **hinterwärts**, backwards, from behind; **diesseits**, on this side, **jenseits**, on the other side; **aufwärts**, upward, **vorwärts**, forward; **kreuzweis**, cross-wise, **paarweis**, in pairs, etc.; mostly **diesfalls**, in that case, **gleichfalls**, likewise, etc.; **fernerhin**, for the future, etc.; **meinetwegen**, **meinet halben**, on my account, for aught I care, etc.; **meinsteils**, for my part, etc.

STRESS.

Sentence-stress, or *emphasis*, is, as the word-stress, on the whole logical in German, the most important word bearing the strongest accent, whilst other words receive weaker stresses, or are comparatively unaccented. The predicate or, if there is any, the object being as a rule the individualizing word in the sentence, the predicate or the object is generally the accented word; e. g. **ich schreibe**, I write, **der Hund bellt**, the dog barks, **er ist krank**, he is ill, **ich schreibe einen Brief**, I write a letter. Attributive adjectives in most cases have a somewhat weaker stress than the word which they qualify, e. g. **die kindliche Liebe**, filial love; but **des Kindes**

¹ If used emphatically, often with level stress:—**vorher**, **nachher**, **gradaus**, etc.; **einmal**, **zweimal**, etc.

Liebe, die Liebe des Kindes, die Liebe zu dem Kinde. —

In English, sentence-stress is very similar. English speakers of German, however, are inclined to accent too strongly the verbal forms following the object, in such clauses as **einen Brief schreiben**, to write a letter, **einen Brief geschrieben haben**, to have written a letter, **wenn ich einen Brief schreibe**, when I write a letter.

TONE (PITCH).¹

All voice-sounds used in speech (vowels and voiced consonants) must have a certain pitch, and may, therefore, also be considered as tones. In speaking, the voice only rarely dwells on one note, but is constantly gliding upwards or downwards. There are three simple, or primary, inflections of tone: level (—), rising (／), and falling (＼). Rise and fall can be varied indefinitely according to the interval through which they pass.

Relations of tone have as yet been only imperfectly studied, and they probably offer the greatest difficulty in the practical acquisition of a foreign language. In English and German, tones however, are similar. In either language they are sentence-tones, i. e. they modify the general meaning of the whole sentence, the rising tone

¹ Compare Sweet, *Handbook of Phonetics*, pages 93 ff., whence the above more general remarks are mainly drawn.

being employed in questions and antecedents, the falling tone in answers and statements of facts.

As in Scotch and in American English, peculiarities of inflection, apart from sentence-tone, are met with in provincial German pronunciations, especially in Saxony and on the Lower Rhine. — English speakers must be careful not to place a high tone (a fourth?) on the first of two words with equal stress (**Ehre und Ruhm**), or on words with secondary stress preceding the primarily accented one, e. g. an adjective preceding its substantive (**die kindliche Liebe**), the subject preceding the predicate (**der Hund bellt**), or the predicate preceding the object (**ich schreibe einen Brief**), as is the rule in recitation, especially in pathetic passages, in English.

SPECIMENS.

HABE nun, ach! Philosophie,
 Juristerei und Medizin,
 Und, leider! auch Theologie
 Durchaus studiert, mit heißem Bemüh'n.
 Da steh' ich nun, ich armer Thor!
 Und bin so klug, als wie zuvor;
 Heiße Magister, heiße Doktor gar,
 Und ziehe schon an die zehen Jahr,
 Herauf, herab und quer und krumm,
 Meine Schüler an der Nase herum —
 Und sehe, daß wir nichts wissen können!
 Das will mir schier das Herz verbrennen.
 Zwar bin ich gescheiter als alle die Laffen,
 Doktoren, Magister, Schreiber und Pfaffen;
 Mich plagen keine Skrupel noch Zweifel,
 Fürchte mich weder vor Hölle noch Teufel —
 Dafür ist mir auch alle Freud' entrissen,
 Bilde mir nicht ein, was Rechts zu wissen,
 Bilde mir nicht ein, ich könnte was lehren,
 Die Menschen zu bessern und zu bekehren.
 Auch hab' ich weder Gut noch Geld,
 Noch Ehr' und Herrlichkeit der Welt;
 Es möchte kein Hund so länger leben!
 Drum hab' ich mich der Magie ergeben,
 Ob mir durch Geistes Kraft und Mund
 Nicht manch Geheimnis würde kund,
 Daß ich nicht mehr, mit saurem Schweiß,
 Zu sagen brauche, was ich nicht weiß,

habə nū'n, 'ác! fī'lo'zo'fī,
jū'ristərāī, 'unt mē'di'tsī'n,
'unt, lāīdər! 'aūc tē'o'lo'gī,
durç'āūs štūdī'rt, mit hāīsəm bəmū'n.
dā štē 'iç nū'n, 'iç 'ārmər tō'r!
'unt bin zō klū'c,¹ 'als vī tsū'fō'r;
hāīsə magīstər, hāīsə dóktor gār,
'unt tsī'ə šō'n 'an dī tsē'en jār,
hərāūf, heráp, 'unt kvē'r, 'unt krúm,
maīnə šū'ler 'an der nāzə herum —
'unt zē'ə, das vī'r nıçts vīsen kōnən!
das vil mī'r šī'r das hērts ferbrenən.
tsvār bin 'iç gəšāūtər, 'als 'ālə dī lāfən,
doktō'rən, magīstər, šrāībər, 'unt pfāfən;
miç plājən² kaīnə skrúpəl, noc tsvāīfəl,
fūrçtə miç vē'dər fō'r hōlə, noc tōīfəl —
dāfūr 'ist mī'r 'aūc 'ālə frōūt 'entrīsen,
bildə mī'r niçt 'āīn, vas réçts tsū vīsen,
bildə mī'r niçt 'āīn, 'iç kōntə vas lē'rən,
dī mēnsən tsū bésern, 'unt tsū bəkē'rən.
'aūc hāp 'iç vē'dər gūt, noc gélt,
noc 'ē'r, 'unt hērliçkəit der vélt;
'es möçtə kaīn hūnt zō léçər lē'bən!
drum hāp 'iç miç der magī 'ergē'bən,
'op mī'r, durç gāīstəs krāft 'unt mūnt,
niçt manç gəhāīmnis vūrdə kúnt,
das 'iç niçt mē'r, mit zāū'rəm švāīs,
tsū zājən³ braūcə, vas 'iç niçt vāīs,

¹ klūk. — ² plājən. — ³ zājən.

VIETOR, German Pronunciation.

Dafs ich erkenne, was die Welt
Im Innersten zusammenhält,
Schau' alle Wirkenskraft und Samen,
Und thu' nicht mehr in Worten kramen.

O sähest du, voller Mondenschein,
Zum letztenmal auf meine Pein,

Den ich so manche Mitternacht
An diesem Pult herangewacht:

Dann, über Büchern und Papier,

Trübsel'ger Freund, erschienst du mir!

Ach! könnt' ich doch auf Bergeshöh'n

In deinem lieben Lichte gehn,

Um Bergeshöhle mit Geistern schweben,

Auf Wiesen in deinem Dämmer weben,

Von allem Wissensqualm entladen,

In deinem Tau gesund mich baden!

GOETHE, *Faust*.

Durch diese hohle Gasse muß er kommen;
Es führt kein andrer Weg nach Küßnacht — hier
Vollend' ichs — die Gelegenheit ist günstig.

Dort der Hollunderstrauch verbirgt mich ihm;

Von dort herab kann ihn mein Pfeil erlangen;

Des Weges Enge wehret den Verfolgern.

Mach deine Rechnung mit dem Himmel, Vogt!

Fort mußt du, deine Uhr ist abgelaufen.

Ich lebte still und harmlos — das Geschloß

War auf des Waldes Tiere nur gerichtet,

das 'iç 'erkéna, vas dī velt,
 'im 'inərstən tsāzámənhelt,
 šáu 'ála vírkənskraft 'unt zámən,
 'unt tū niçt mē'r in 'vórtən krāmən.

'ō, zēst dū, fólər mō'ndənsaīn,
 tsum létstənmāl 'aūf maīnə pāin,
 dēn 'iç zo' mánçə mítərnact,
 'an dīzem pūlt herángəvact:
 dán, 'ūbər bū'çərn 'unt papī'r,
 trū'pžēljər fróint, 'eršīnst dū mī'r!
 'ác! könt 'iç doc, 'aūf bérjəshō'n,¹
 'in daīnəm lī'bən liçtə gē'n,
 'um bérjəshō'lə,² mit gāistərn švē'bən,
 'aūf vī'zon, 'in daīnəm démər vē'bən,
 fon 'áləm vīsənskəvalm 'entlādən,
 'in daīnəm táū gəzúnt miç bādən!



durç dī'ze hō'lə gásə mus 'ē'r kómən;
 'es fū'rt káīn 'ándrər vē'ç³ nāc küsnacht — hī'r
 folént 'içs — dī gəlē'gənhāit⁴ ist gūnstiç.
 dórt der holúndərštraūc ferbírçt⁵ miç 'ī'm;
 fon dórt heráp kan 'ī'n maīn pfául 'erlágən;
 des vē'jəs⁶ 'éçə vē'rət den ferfóljərn.⁷
 mac daīnə ré'çnuç mit dem híməl, fō'ct!⁸
 fórt múst dū, daīnə 'ū'r 'ist 'ápgəlaūfən.
 'iç lē'ptə štīl 'unt hárm'lō's — das gəšós
 vār 'aūf des vāldəs tī'rə nū'r gəriçtət,

¹ bérjəshō'n. — ² bérjəshō'lə. — ³ vē'k. — ⁴ gəlē'gənhāit.
 — ⁵ ferbírkt. — ⁶ vē'ges. — ⁷ ferfóljərn. — ⁸ fō'kt.

Meine Gedanken waren rein von Mord —
 Du hast aus meinem Frieden mich heraus
 Geschreckt; in gährend Drachengift hast du
 Die Milch der frommen Denkart mir verwandelt;
 Zum Ungeheuren hast du mich gewöhnt —
 Wer sich des Kindes Haupt zum Ziele setzte,
 Der kann auch treffen in das Herz des Feinds.

.....
 Auf dieser Bank von Stein will ich mich setzen,
 Dem Wanderer zur kurzen Ruh' bereitet —
 Denn hier ist keine Heimat — jeder treibt
 Sich an dem andern rasch und fremd vorüber
 Und fraget nicht nach seinem Schmerz — hier geht
 Der sorgenvolle Kaufmann und der leicht
 Geschürzte Pilger — der andächt'ge Mönch,
 Der düstre Räuber und der heitre Spielmann,
 Der Säumer mit dem schwer beladnen Rofs,
 Der ferne herkommt von der Menschen Ländern —
 Denn jede Strafe führt ans End' der Welt —
 Sie alle ziehen ihres Weges fort
 An ihr Geschäft — und meines ist der Mord!

SCHILLER, *Wilhelm Tell*.

Römer! Mitbürger! Freunde! Hört mich meine
 Sache führen, und seid still, damit ihr hören möget.
 Glaubt mir um meiner Ehre willen, und hegt
 Achtung vor meiner Ehre, damit ihr glauben mögt.
 Richtet mich nach eurer Weisheit, und weckt eure

maīnə gədagkən vārən rāīn fon mōrt —
 dā hast 'aūs maīnəm frīdan miç herāūs
 gəšrekt; 'in gērənt drācəngift hast dū
 dī milç der frómən dēgk'ārt mīr fərvándelt;
 tsum 'úngəhōrən hast dū miç gəvōnt —
 vē'r ziç des kindəs háüpt tsum tsīlə zetstə,
 dē'r kan 'aūc tréfən 'in das hērts des fáints.

.
 'aūf dīzər bāgk fon štāīn vil 'iç miç zētsən,
 dem vándərər tsur kúrtsən rū bəraītət —
 den hēr 'ist kāīnə háīmāt — jēdər traīpt
 ziç 'an dem 'ándərn rās 'unt frémt fō'rūbər,
 'unt frāgət¹ niçt nāc zaīnəm šmērts — hēr gēt
 der zórgənsfolə² káūfman, 'unt der láīçt
 gəšürtstə pīljər³ — der 'ándəçtə mōnç,
 der dūstrə rōībər, 'unt der háītrə špīlman,
 der zōīmər, mit dem švē'r bəlādñən rós,
 dēr fērnə hē'rkomt fon der ménšən léndərn —
 den jēdə štrāsə fūr't 'ans 'ént der vélt —
 zī 'ālə tsīən 'īrəs vējəs⁴ fort,
 'an 'īr gəséft — 'unt máīnəs 'ist der mōrt!

rōmər! mītbūrjər!⁵ fróīndə! hōrt miç maīnə
 záca fūrən, 'unt zaīt štīl, damīt 'īr hōrən mōjət.⁶
 gláüpt mīr 'um maīnər 'ē'rə vilən, 'unt hēçt⁷
 'áctug fō'r maīnər 'ē'rə, damīt 'īr gláübən mōçt.⁸
 rīçtət miç nāc 'ōīrər váīshaīt, 'unt vékt 'ōīrə

¹ frāgət. — ² zórgənsfolə. — ³ pīljər. — ⁴ vé gəs. —
⁵ mītbūrjər. — ⁶ mōjət. — ⁷ hēçt. — ⁸ mōçt.

Sinne, um desto besser urtheilen zu können. Ist jemand in dieser Versammlung, irgend ein herzlicher Freund Cäsars, dem sage ich: des Brutus Liebe zum Cäsar war nicht geringer als seine. Wenn dieser Freund dann fragt, warum Brutus gegen Cäsar aufstand, ist dies meine Antwort: nicht, weil ich Cäsarn weniger liebte, sondern weil ich Rom mehr liebte. Wolltet ihr lieber, Cäsar lebte und ihr stürbet alle als Sklaven, als dafs Cäsar tot ist, damit ihr alle lebet wie freie Männer? Weil Cäsar mich liebte, wein' ich um ihn; weil er glücklich war, freue ich mich; weil er tapfer war, ehr' ich ihn; aber weil er herrschsüchtig war, erschlug ich ihn. Also Thränen für seine Liebe, Freude für sein Glück, Ehre für seine Tapferkeit, und Tod für seine Herrschsucht. Wer ist hier so niedrig gesinnt, dafs er ein Knecht sein möchte? Ist es jemand, er rede, denn ihn habe ich beleidigt. Wer ist hier so roh, dafs er nicht wünschte ein Römer zu sein? Ist es jemand, er rede, denn ihn habe ich beleidigt. Ich halte inne, um Antwort zu hören.

SHAKESPEARE, *Julius Cäsar*,
übersetzt von A. W. v. SCHLEGEL.

Wohlthätig ist des Feuers Macht,
Wenn sie der Mensch bezähnt, bewacht,
Und was er bildet, was er schafft,
Das dankt er dieser Himmelskraft;
Doch furchtbar wird die Himmelskraft,

zina, 'um destō bésar 'úrtañlən tsu' könən. 'ist jē-
 mant 'in dīzər ferzámlyg, 'irjənt¹ 'aīn hértslīçər
 frōīnt tsēzars, dēm zāgə² 'iç: des brātus lībə tsum
 tsēzar vār niçt gərtīgər 'als zāīnə. vən dīzər
 frōīnt dan frāct,³ vārūm brātus gē'jən⁴ tsēzar
 'āufstānt, 'ist dī's maīnə 'āntwort: niçt, vaīl 'iç
 tsēzarn vē'nijər līptə, zondərn, vaīl 'ic rō'm mēr
 līptə. vóltat 'īr lībər, tsēzar lēptə, 'unt 'īr štūrbət
 'āla 'als sklāvən, 'als das tsēzar tōt 'ist, damit 'īr
 'āla lēbət vī frāīə ménər? vaīl tsēzar miç līptə,
 vāīn 'iç 'um 'īn; vaīl 'ēr glūkliç vār, frōīə 'iç
 miç; vaīl 'ēr tāpfər vār, 'ēr 'iç 'īn; 'ābər vaīl 'ēr
 hērszūçtiç vār, 'eršlāk⁵ 'iç 'īn. 'alzō trēnən
 fūr zāīnə lībə, frōīdə fūr zāīn glūk, 'ē're fūr
 zāīnə tāpfərkaīt, 'unt tōt fūr zāīnə hērszucht.
 vē'r 'ist hīr zō nīdriç gəzīnt, das 'ēr 'aīn knēçt
 zāīn möçtə? 'ist 'es jē'mant, 'ēr rē'də, den 'īn
 hābə 'iç balāīdīçt. vē'r 'ist hīr zō rō, das 'ēr
 niçt vūnštə, 'aīn rō'mər tsu' zāīn? 'ist 'es jē'mant,
 'ēr rē'de, den 'īn hābə 'iç balāīdīçt. 'iç haltə
 'īnə, 'um 'āntvort tsu' hō'rən.

vōltētiç 'ist des fōtərs máct,
 ven zī der ménš batsēmt, bəvāct,
 'unt vās 'ēr bīldət, vās 'ēr sáft,
 das dāçkt 'ēr dīzər hīmelskraft;
 doc fūrçtbār virt dī hīmelskraft,

¹ 'irgənt. — ² zāgə. — ³ frākt. — ⁴ gē'gən. — ⁵ 'eršlāk.

Wenn sie der Fessel sich entrafft,
Einhertritt auf der eignen Spur,
Die freie Tochter der Natur.
Wehe, wenn sie losgelassen,
Wachsend ohne Widerstand,
Durch die volkbelebten Gassen
Wälzt den ungeheuren Brand!
Denn die Elemente hassen
Das Gebild der Menschenhand.
Aus der Wolke
Quillt der Segen,
Strömt der Regen,
Aus der Wolke, ohne Wahl,
Zuckt der Strahl!
Hört ihr's wimmern hoch vom Turm?
Das ist Sturm!
Rot, wie Blut,
Ist der Himmel,
Das ist nicht des Tages Glut!
Welch Getümmel
Strafsen auf!
Dampf wallt auf!
Flackernd steigt die Feuersäule,
Durch der Strafsen lange Zeile
Wächst es fort mit Windeseile.
Kochend, wie aus Ofens Rachen,
Glühn die Lüfte, Balken krachen,
Pfoften stürzen, Fenster klirren,

ven zī der fésal ziç 'entráft,
 'ainhêrtrit 'aüf der 'äijnən¹ špūr,
 dī frātə tóctər der natūr.
 vêə, ven zī lōsgəlasən,
 vāksənt 'ōnə vīdərstant,
 durç dī fólkbəleptən gāsən
 véltst den 'ungəhōrən bránt!
 den dī 'ēləméntə hásən
 das gəbīlt der ménšənhant.
 'aüs der vólka
 kvīlt der zêjən,²
 štrōmt der rêjən,³
 'aüs der vólka, 'ōnə vāl,
 tsúkt der štrāl!
 hōrt ĩrs vīmərn hōc fom túrm?
 das 'ist štúrm!
 rô't, vī blūt,
 'ist der híməl,
 das 'ist niçt des tūgəs⁴ glūt!
 vélç gətüməl
 štrāsən 'aüf!
 dāmpf vālt 'aüf!
 flákərnt štāřt⁵ dī fótərzoüə,
 durç der štrāsə lāgə tsāüə
 vékst 'es fórt mit vīndəs'aüə.
 kócənt, vī 'aüs 'ōfəns rácən,
 glū'n dī lūftə, bálkən krácən,
 pfóstən štúrtsən, fénster klírən,

¹ 'äijnən. — ² zêgən. — ³ rêgən. — ⁴ tūgəs. — ⁵ štāřkt.

Kinder jammern, Mütter irren,
 Tiere wimmern
 Unter Trümmern,
 Alles rennet, rettet, flüchtet,
 Taghell ist die Nacht gelichtet.
 Durch der Hände lange Kette
 Um die Wette
 Fliegt der Eimer, hoch im Bogen
 Spritzen Quellen Wasserwogen.
 Heulend kommt der Sturm geflogen,
 Der die Flamme brausend sucht.
 Prasselnd in die dürre Frucht
 Fällt sie, in des Speichers Räume,
 In der Sparren dürre Bäume,
 Und als wollte sie im Wehen
 Mit sich fort der Erde Wucht
 Reissen in gewalt'ger Flucht,
 Wächst sie in des Himmels Höhen
 Riesengroß!
 Hoffnungslos
 Weicht der Mensch der Götterstärke,
 Müßig sieht er seine Werke
 Und bewundernd untergehen.

SCHILLER, *Lied von der Glocke.*

Über allen Gipfeln
 Ist Ruh',
 In allen Wipfeln

kindar jámarn, miltar 'iræn,
 tîræ vímarn
 'untar trümarn,
 'álas rénæt, rétæt, flüçtæt,
 tâchel¹ 'ist dî náct galíçtæt.
 durç der hêndæ lûgæ kêtæ
 'um dî vêta
 flîçt² der 'áimær, hōc 'im bō'jen³
 špritsæn kvélæn vāsærvō'jen.⁴
 hōlænt komt der štûrm gæflō'jen,⁵
 dêr dî flámæ bráüzænt zûct.
 prásælt 'in dî dūra frúct
 félt zî, 'in des špāçærs róimæ,
 'in der špāræn dūra bōimæ,
 'unt 'als vólta zî 'im vêæn,
 mit ziç fórt, der 'êrda vúct
 ráisæn 'in gæváltjær flúct,
 vékst zî, 'in des hímæls hōæn.
 rîzængrō's!
 hófnuçslō's,
 váiçt der ménš der gōtaršterkæ,
 mü'siç zî't 'êr zaînæ vérkæ,
 'unt bævúndernt, 'úntærgēæn.

'ūbær 'álen gípfæln

'ist rû,

'in álen vípfæln

¹ tâchel. — ² flîkt. — ³ bō'jen. — ⁴ vāsærvō'jen. —
⁵ gæflō'jen.

Spürest du
 Kaum einen Hauch;
 Die Vögelein schweigen im Walde.
 Warte nur! Balde
 Ruhest du auch.

GOETHE.

Du bist wie eine Blume
 So hold und schön und rein;
 Ich schau dich an, und Wehmut
 Schleicht mir ins Herz hinein.

Mir ist, als ob ich die Hände
 Aufs Haupt dir legen sollt',
 Betend, daßs Gott dich erhalte
 So rein und schön und hold.

HEINE.

Es ist doch gewiß, daßs in der Welt den Menschen nichts notwendig macht als die Liebe. Ich fühls an Lotten, daßs sie mich ungern verlöre, und die Kinder haben keine andre Idee, als daßs ich immer morgen wiederkommen würde. Heut war ich hinausgegangen, Lottens Klavier zu stimmen; ich konnte aber nicht dazu kommen, denn die Kleinen verfolgten mich um ein Märchen, und Lotte sagte selbst, ich sollte ihnen den Willen thun. Ich schnitt ihnen das Abendbrot, das sie nun fast so gerne von mir als von Lotten annehmen, und erzählte ihnen das Hauptstückchen von der Prinzessin, die von Händen bedient wird. Ich lerne viel dabei, das versichr' ich dich, und ich bin erstaunt, was

sp'ūrəst dū
 káum 'aīnən háūc,
 dī fō'jəlaīn¹ švā'jən² 'im valdə.
 vārtə nūr! bāldə
 rū'əst dū 'áūc.

dū bīst vī 'aīnə blū'mə,
 zō hólt, 'unt sō'n, 'unt ráīn;
 'iç šaū diç 'án, 'unt vēmūt
 šlaīçt mī'r 'ins hérts hinaīn.
 mī'r 'ist, 'als 'op 'iç dī hēndə
 'aūfs háūpt dī'r lē'jən³ zolt,
 bē'tənt, das gót diç 'erhálta,
 zō ráīn, 'unt sō'n, 'unt hólt.

'es 'ist doc gəvīs, das 'in dər vél't dən mén-
 šən niçts nō'tvendiç mact, 'als dī libə. 'iç
 fū'ls 'an lótən, das zi' miç 'úngern ferlō'rə, 'unt
 dī kíndər hābən kaīnə 'ándrə 'i'dē, 'als das 'iç
 'imər mórjən vī'dərkómən vūrdə. hōīt vār
 'iç hināūsgegagən, lótəns klavī'r tsu' štimən;
 'iç kóntə 'ābər niçt dātsu' kómən, den dī
 kláīnən ferfólçtən miç 'um 'aīn mērcən, 'unt lóte
 zāctə zēlpst, 'iç zoltə 'ī'nən dən vīlən tū'n. 'iç
 šnīt 'ī'nən das 'ābəntbrō't, das zi' nū'n fást zo'
 gérnə fon mī'r, 'als fon lótən 'annē'men, 'unt 'er-
 tsēltə 'ī'nən das háūptštükçən fon der printsésin,
 dī fon hēndən bədī'nt virt. 'iç lérne fī'l dabaī,
 das ferzīçr - iç diç, 'unt 'iç bin 'erštāunt, vas

¹ fō'jəlaīn. — ² švā'jən. — ³ lē'gən.

es auf sie für Eindrücke macht. Weil ich manchmal einen Inzidenzpunkt erfinden muß, den ich beim zweiten Male vergesse, sagen sie gleich, das vorige Mal wär's anders gewesen, so daß ich mich jetzt übe, sie unveränderlich in einem singenden Silbenfall an einem Schnürchen weg zu rezitieren. Ich habe daraus gelernt, wie ein Autor durch eine zweite veränderte Auflage seiner Geschichte, und wenn sie noch so poetisch besser geworden wäre, notwendig seinem Buche schaden muß. Der erste Eindruck findet uns willig, und der Mensch ist so gemacht, daß man ihm das Abenteuerlichste überreden kann; das haftet aber auch gleich so fest, und wehe dem, der es wieder auskratzen und austilgen will!

GOETHE, *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*.

Es zogen drei Bursche wohl über den Rhein,
Bei einer Frau Wirtin, da kehrten sie ein:

„Frau Wirtin! hat sie gut Bier und Wein?
Wo hat sie ihr schönes Töchterlein?“

„Mein Bier und Wein ist frisch und klar.
Mein Töchterlein liegt auf der Totenbahr.“

Und als sie traten zur Kammer hinein,
Da lag sie in einem schwarzen Schrein.

Der erste, der schlug den Schleier zurück
Und schaute sie an mit traurigem Blick:

„Ach, lebstest du noch, du schöne Maid!
Ich würde dich lieben von dieser Zeit.“

'es 'aüf zi' fūr 'äindrükə mact. vaül 'iç mançmäl
 'ainən 'intsi'déntsputkt 'erfindən mus, dēn 'iç baīm
 tsvāitən mälə fergəsə. zājen zi' glāiç, das fō'rijə
 mäl vēr's 'ändərs gəvē'st, zo' das 'iç miç jetst
 'ūbə, zi' 'unfer'éndərliç, 'in 'ainəm zizgendən zībən-
 fal 'an 'ainəm šnürçən vēc tsu' retsitī'rən. 'iç
 hābə dāraūs gəlérnt, vī 'ain 'äutor durç 'ainə tsvāitə
 fer'éndərtə 'äüflāgə zainər gəšīçtə, 'unt ven zī
 nóc zo' po'ētīš bésər gəvordən vērə, nō'tvendiç
 zainəm būcə šādən mus. dər 'ēr'stə 'äindrük
 findet 'uns viliç, 'unt dər ménš 'ist zō' gəmacht,
 das man 'i'm das 'ābentoärliçstə 'ūberrē'dən kan;
 das háftət 'ābər 'aüc glāiç zō' fēst, 'unt vērə dē'm,
 dēr 'es vī dər 'äuskratsen 'unt 'äustiljən vil!

'es tsō'jən draī búršə vō'l 'ūbər dən ráin,
 baī 'ainər fraū vīrtin, dā kērtən zi' 'āin:

fraū vīrtin! hat zi' gūt bī'r 'unt vāin?
 vō' hat zi' 'ī'r šō'nəs tōçtər'lāin?

maīn bī'r 'unt vāin 'ist frīš 'unt klār.
 maīn tōçtər'lāin lēçt 'aüf dər tō'tenbār.

'unt 'als zi' trätən tsur kāmər hinaīn,
 dā lāc zī 'in 'ainem švārtsən šráin.

dər 'ēr'stə, dēr šlū'c dən šlāxər tsu'rūk,
 'unt šaūtə zi' 'án mit tráurijəm blīk:

'ác, lēptəst du' noc, dū šō'nə máit!
 'iç vürdə diç lī'bən fon dī'zər tsāit.

Der zweite deckte den Schleier zu
Und kehrte sich ab und weinte dazu:

„Ach, daß du liegst auf der Totenbahr!
Ich hab' dich geliebet so manches Jahr.“

Der dritte hub ihn wieder sogleich
Und küßte sie an den Mund so bleich:

„Dich liebt' ich immer, dich lieb' ich noch heut
Und werde dich lieben in Ewigkeit.“

UHLAND.

V. TELLHEIM. Ah! meine Minna! —

DAS FRÄULEIN. Ah! mein Tellheim! —

V. TELLHEIM. Verzeihen Sie, gnädiges Fräulein,
— das Fräulein von Barnhelm hier zu finden —

DAS FRÄULEIN. Kann Ihnen doch so gar unerwartet nicht sein? — Ich soll Ihnen verzeihen, daß ich noch ihre Minna bin? Verzeih Ihnen der Himmel, daß ich noch das Fräulein von Barnhelm bin! —

V. TELLHEIM. Gnädiges Fräulein —

DAS FRÄULEIN. Mein Herr —

V. TELLHEIM. Wenn wir uns beiderseits nicht irren —

FRANZISKA. Je, Herr Wirt, wen bringen Sie uns denn da? Geschwind kommen Sie, lassen Sie uns den rechten suchen.

DER WIRT. Ist es nicht der rechte? Ei ja doch!

FRANZISKA. Ei nicht doch! Geschwind kommen Sie! ich habe Ihrer Jungfer Tochter noch keinen guten Morgen gesagt.

dər tsvāitə dektə dən šlaīər tsū,
'unt kērtə ziç 'áp, 'unt vāintə dātsū:

'ác, das du lēçst 'aūf dər tōtənbār!
'ic hāp diç gəlībət zo' mánçəs jár.

dər drītə hūp 'īn vīdər zo' glaīç,
'unt küstə zī 'an dən mūnt zo' blāīç:

diç līpt 'iç 'īmər, diç lēp 'iç noc hōīt,
'unt vērdə diç lēbən 'in 'ēviçkaīt.

'ā! maīnə mīnā! —

'ā! maīn télhaīm! —

fertsāīn zī, gnēdijəs frōīlaīn, — das frōīlaīn
fon bārnhelm hīr tsu' findən —

'kan 'īnən doc zo' gār 'un'ervārtət niçt zaīn? —
'iç zol 'īnən fertsāīn, das 'iç noc 'īrə mīnā bin?
fertsāī 'īnən dər hīnəl, das 'iç noc das frōīlaīn
fon bārnhelm bin! —

gnēdijəs frōīlaīn —

maīn hér —

ven vīr 'uns bāīdərzaīts niçt 'īrən —

jē, her vīrt, vēn brīgən zī 'uns den dā? gə-
švīnt kómən zī, lasən zī 'uns dən réçtən zūcən.

'ist əs niçt dər reçtə? 'aī jā doc!

'aī niçt doc! gəšvīnt kómən zī; 'iç hābə 'īrər
juçfər tóçtər noc kaīnən gūtən mórjən gəzāct.

DER WIRT. O! viel Ehre —

FRANZISKA. Kommen Sie, wir wollen den Küchenzettel machen. — Lassen Sie sehen, was wir haben werden —

DER WIRT. Sie sollen haben; fürs erste —

FRANZISKA. Still, ja stille! Wenn das Fräulein jetzt schon weiß, was sie zu Mittag speisen soll, so ist es um ihren Appetit geschehen. Kommen Sie, das müssen Sie mir allein sagen.

LESSING, *Minna von Barnhelm.*

Jetzt war es entschieden, kein Zweifel mehr möglich, Fink hatte das Buch. Die braunen Bänder rauschten auseinander, die Partei glich einem Schwarm entsetzter Küchlein, unter welche der Habicht stößt. Nur Lenore nahm sich zusammen und trat entschlossen auf Fink zu. „Sie haben das Buch, Herr von Fink, eine meiner Freundinnen hat es verloren und ist sehr unglücklich darüber. Sein Inhalt ist nicht für fremde Augen, er kann in dieser Gesellschaft großen Ärger verursachen. Ich bitte, daß Sie mir das Buch zurückgeben.“

„Ein Buch?“ frug Fink neugierig, „was für ein Buch?“

„Verstellen Sie sich nicht“, sagte Lenore, „es ist uns allen deutlich, daß Sie es haben. Ich kann nicht glauben, daß Sie es nach dem, was ich Ihnen über die Folgen gesagt habe, noch einen Augenblick behalten können.“

„Ich könnte es behalten“, nickte Fink. „Sie

'ô! fîl 'êrə —

kómən zî, vîr volən dən kûçəntsetəl macən —
lasən zî zêən, vas vîr hâbən vêrdən —

zî zolən hâbən; fûrs 'êrstə —

štîl, já štîlə! ven das froïlaîn jétst šō'n vaïs,
vas zî tsu mîtac špaizən zol, zō 'ist əs 'um 'îrən
'apəlît gešêən. kómən zî, das mûsən zî mîr
'alâîn zâjən.

jetst vār əs 'entšîdən, kaîn tsvâïfəl mēr
môçliç, fîgk hátə das bûc. di braūnen béndər
raūštən 'aūs'ainándər, di partâi gliç aînəm
švîrm 'entzétstər kûçlaîn, 'untər velçə dər hâbiçt
štō'st. nûr le'nô'rə nām ziç tsu'zámən, 'unt
trât 'entšlósən 'aūf fîgk tsû. zî hâbən das
bûc, her fon fîgk, 'aînə maînər fróïndinən
hat əs ferlórən, 'unt 'ist zêr 'únglûkliç dārûbər.
zâin 'inhalt 'ist niçt fûr frémde 'aūjən, 'er kan
'in dîzər gezélsaft grô'sən 'érjər fer'ûrzacən.
'iç bîtə, das zî mîr das bûc tsu'rûkgēbən.

'aîn bûc? frûc fîgk nóigvriç, vās fûr 'aîn
bûc?

ferstélən zî ziç niçt, zāctə le'nô'rə, 'es ist
'uns 'alən dóúlliç, das zî əs hâbən. 'iç kan
niçt glâúbən, das zî əs nāc dē'm, vas iç 'înən
'ûbər di fóljən gazáct hâbə, noc 'aînən 'aūjən-
blik beháltən könən.

'iç kôntə əs bəhaltən, níktə fîgk. zî zint

sind zu gütig, wenn Sie mir ein solches Zartgefühl zutrauen.“

„Das wäre mehr als unartig“, rief Lenore.

„Es würde mir das größte Vergnügen machen, mehr als unartig zu sein, wenn ich das Buch hätte. Ein Buch, das Ihnen oder einer Ihrer Freundinnen gehört, das möglicherweise Ihre Handschrift oder eine andere Erinnerung an Sie enthält, das werde ich Ihnen in keinem Fall zurückgeben, wenn ich es finde; und wenn ich erfahre, wo es liegt, werde ich es stehlen. Und wenn ich es habe, werde ich es Zeile für Zeile auswendig lernen. Ich werde Ihnen dadurch zu gefallen suchen, daß ich Ihnen einige Stellen daraus vortrage, so oft ich die Freude habe, Sie zu sehen.“

Lenore trat ihm einen Schritt näher, und ihre Augen flammten. „Wenn Sie das thun, Herr von Fink“, rief sie, „so werden Sie als ein Unwürdiger handeln.“

Fink nickte ihr freundlich zu. „Der Eifer steht Ihnen allerliebste, Fräulein; aber wie können Sie Würde von einem lustigen Vogel verlangen, wie ich bin? Die Natur hat ihre Gaben verschieden ausgeteilt, manchem hat sie verliehen, Verse zu machen, andere zeichnen kleine Bilder, ich habe von ihr einen spitzen Schnabel erhalten, den gebrauche ich. Haben sie je einen würdigen Zeisig gesehen?“ Er wandte sich lachend ab, faßte Benno Tönnchen beim Arm und ging mit ihm nach der Thür.

G. FREYTAG, *Soll und Haben*.

tsu' gütiç, ven zi' mîr 'aîn zolças tsârtgefûl tsu'-traûen.

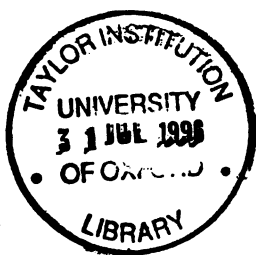
das vërə mêr 'als 'ûn'artiç, rîf lenô'rə.

'es vürdə mîr das grô'ste fergnûjən macən, mêr 'als 'ûn'artiç tsu' zaîn, ven iç das bûc hétə. 'aîn bûc, das 'înen, 'ô'dər 'aîner î'rər frôîndinən gəhört, das möçliçərväzə 'îrə hântsrift 'ô'dər 'aîne 'ándərə 'er'inərug 'an zî 'enthelt, das vërdə iç 'înen 'in káînəm fál tsu'rûkgēbən, ven iç əs fində; 'unt ven iç 'erfâre, vō əs liçt, vërdə iç əs štēlən. 'unt ven iç əs hābə, vërdə iç əs tsárlə fūr tsárlə 'äüsvendiç lernən. 'iç vërdə 'înen dādurç tsu' gəfálən zū'cen, das iç 'înen 'aîniçə štélən dāruūs fô'rtrəçə, zo' 'óft iç di' frôide hābə, zî tsu' zēen.

lenô'rə trät 'îm 'aînen šrit nêar, 'unt 'îrə 'äüçen flámtən. vén zî dás tû'n, her fon fîçk, rîf zî, zo' vërdən zi' 'als 'aîn 'ûmvürdiçər handələn.

fîçk niktə 'îr frôîntliç tsû. dër 'äifər štēt 'înen 'alərliçpst, frôilain; 'āber vî kōnen zi' vürdə fon aînem lustijən fôjəl ferlagən, vî 'iç bin? di' natûr hat 'îrə gābən ferštēden 'äusgetaillt, mānçem hat zi' ferlîen, fërzə tsu' macən, 'ándərə tsaiçnən klaîne bildər, 'iç hābə fon 'îr 'aînen špitsən šnābəl 'erhaltən, dēn gəbrāüçə 'iç. hābən zi' jē 'aînen vürdiçən tsäüziç gəzēen? 'ër vāntə zîç lārənt 'āp, fāstə bēnō tōnçən baîm 'ārm, 'unt gîç mît 'îm nāc dər tû'r.

*



956062



